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ABSTRACT

An advanced General Education Program has been designed to prepare an individual with the information, concepts, and general knowledge required to successfully pass the American Council on Education's High School General Education Development (GED) Test. The Advanced General Education Program provides comprehensive self-instruction in each of the following areas: (1) Correctness and effectiveness of Expression, (2) Social Studies, (3) Natural Sciences, (4) Interpretation of Literary Materials, and (5) General Mathematics. This document covers map reading skills, climate, man and the natural world, man and his culture, and reading. (CK)

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ADVANCED GENERAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

A HIGH SCHOOL SELF-STUDY PROGRAM

MAP READING SKILLS

LEVEL: I

UNIT: 2

LESSON: 1

AC014036

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, JOB CORPS
NOVEMBER 1969

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, JOB CORPS
NOVEMBER 1969

Thirty or forty years ago, your father was your age. Forty years seems very long, while the time is passing. But in the scale of history, thirty or forty years is nothing at all. There were men living on earth thirty thousand years ago. Once your grandfather was a boy. That was probably sixty or eighty years ago. The world was different then. There were no planes, no radios, no television or subways.

Sixty or eighty years ago, the telephone wasn't even invented. Now television-telephones exist and will soon be used. There were no refrigerators, microphones, automobiles, air-conditioning, x-ray machines, nylon, vaccines for polio or typhus, penicillin or safety razors. Some of these inventions may not seem too important; but if you stop and think about it, they changed the world man lived in and influenced the way he lived his life. Let's take one of these inventions as an example - - the refrigerator. When people didn't have refrigerators, they had to keep food on ice. They had to wait for ice to be delivered every day. They couldn't keep food very long and therefore had to shop more frequently. In those days, ice delivery and supply was an essential business. Now we not only have refrigerators, but many people have freezers where they can store food for long periods of time. These people do not have to shop as frequently. In large families, this saves a lot of time.

You can guess how much the world has changed in eighty years. Try to imagine what it was like more than a thousand years ago! What was the actual date a thousand and two hundred years ago? If you subtract 1200 from 1967, you get 767. What was happening in the year 767? The world was divided differently. America had not even been discovered. One man, named Charlemange, was king of a people called the Franks, later to separate into the French and the Germans. His empire covered the land from the Atlantic Ocean to the borders of Hungary. In 767 the Norwegians and Danes were invading England.

On the next page are two maps of the same area, one for 767 and one for 1967. Try to pick out the names of the countries that didn't even exist in 767.

Map of Europe in 767
SAXONY
AUSTRASIA
BOHEMIA
SLAVIC PEOPLES
FRANCIA
BAVARIA
BRITTANY
NEUSTRIA
BURGUNDY
LOMBARDY
AQUITAINE
ITALY
SERBIANS

Map of Europe in 1957
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
RUSSIA
GREAT BRITAIN
POLAND
GERMANY
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
FRANCE
YUGOSLAVIA
ITALY
BULGARIA
SPAIN

2

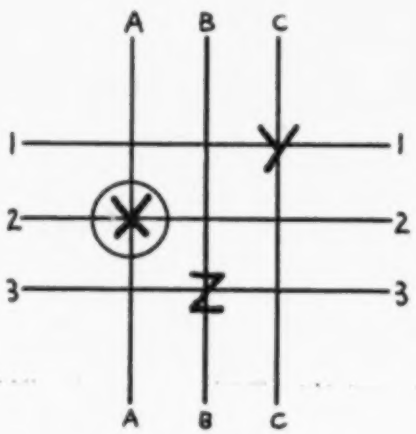
In the lessons that follow, we want to reach even farther back than that. When we say a thousand years ago in this lesson, we're only talking about last week, if we compare 1000 years to the age of the planet earth. Scientists think that man has been on earth for between 500,000 and 1,000,000 years and that the earth is much, much older than that.

Five hundred thousand years ago things were very different from the way they are today in most parts of the world. The men of those days used animal skins for clothes or didn't bother wearing anything. They didn't know how to raise their own food and so they lived like animals, hunting and gathering what food nature happened to provide. They didn't know how to use metals so there weren't any knives or nails or screws. They couldn't build houses as we know them today, so their houses were either caves or something like upside-down nests. They probably couldn't stay in one place for any length of time but had to keep moving to find food. The only way they could get around was by walking or running. They had no way of carrying things either, except on their own shoulders. At that time they didn't even know how to use animals like the horse or the camel to help them. Scientists aren't even sure how many of those animals were around.

You might ask why people study such faraway times. Well, there are several reasons. One is that man is forever curious about the way other people live. Another is that by studying the beginnings of life, man hopes to be able to learn how people change and grow. He hopes to discover the secret of how language began and how people first learned about distant places.

Men of those days were rather unprotected. They were always subject to the threat of starvation, freezing, and disease. When you think of men in those circumstances, you begin to appreciate the value of such discoveries as seeds that can be used to plant food and fire that can cook food otherwise impossible to eat. You will learn in these lessons that there are people in some parts of the world that still live pretty much the same way as the man of several thousand years ago. Scientists called anthropologists travel to study these people.

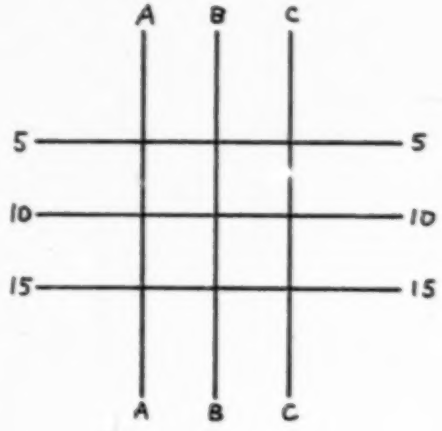
The lessons that follow will give you some basic ideas and words that are used in the study of man -- his past, his present, his natural world, how people affect him. Now ask your instructor for the first lesson on the study of man and his world.

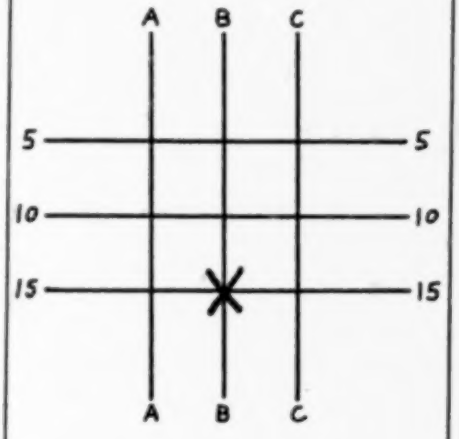
1. INTRODUCTION We will begin our study of man and his world by looking at his world -- that is, at maps of his world. This lesson will teach you how to read maps. NO RESPONSE REQUIRED	 GO ON TO THE NEXT FRAME
1a.  X is located at <u>A2</u>. This means that X is located where line A crosses line 2. A. Where is Y located? _____ B. Where is Z located? _____	 A. C1 (1C) B. 3B (B3)

PANEL 1 - MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

2.

WRITE X where line 15 crosses line B:





3.

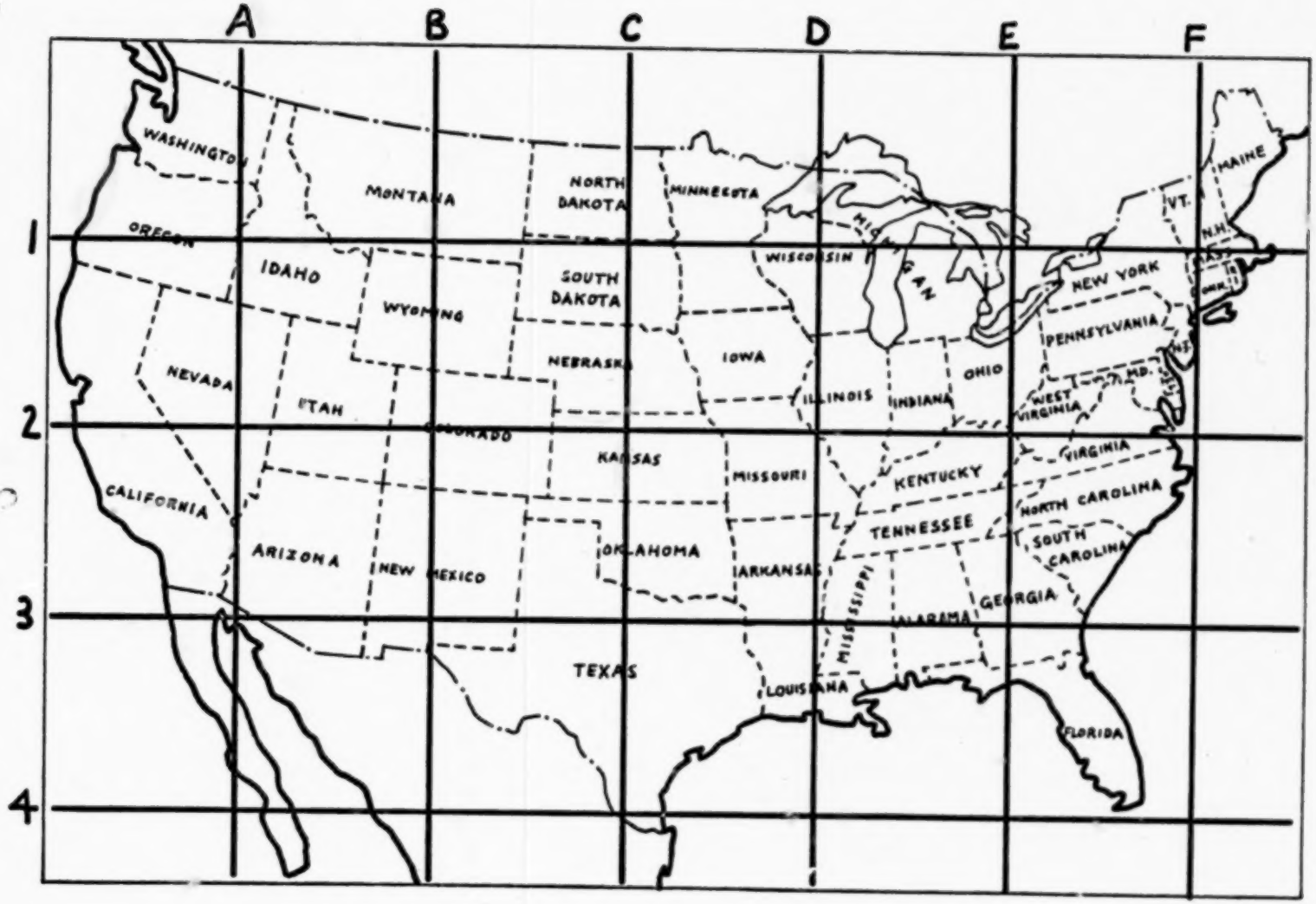
REFER TO PANEL 1

Here is what the United States looks like on a map. 48 of the 50 states are shown.

NO RESPONSE REQUIRED

GO ON TO THE NEXT FRAME

6



PANEL 2 - MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

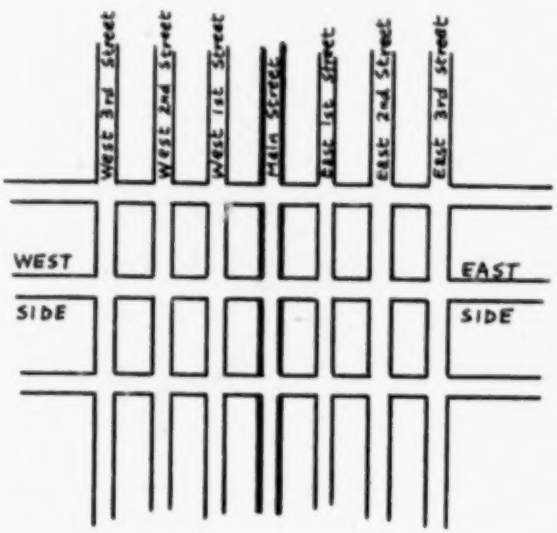
4. REFER TO PANEL 2

Here is the same map of the United States with lines drawn on it. Line B crosses line 2 in Colorado.

In what state is C2? _____ Kansas

In what state is B1? _____ Montana

5.



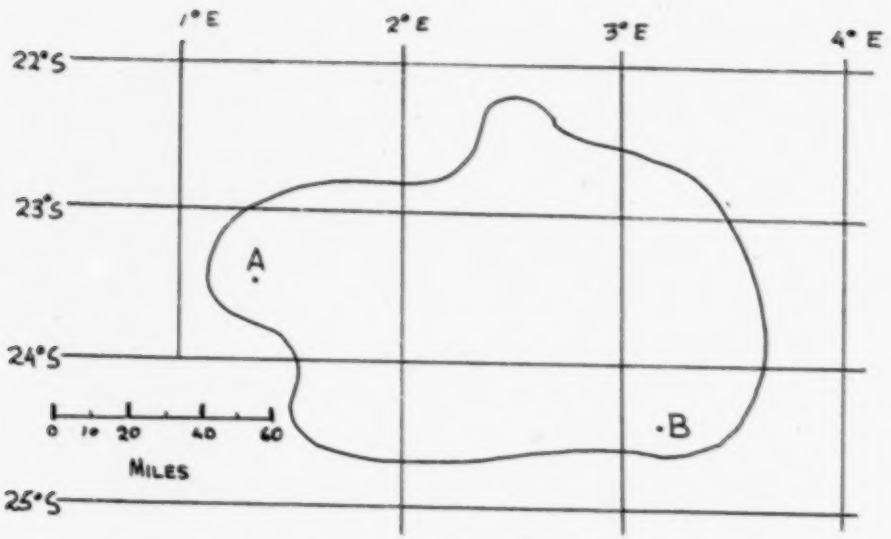
Here is part of a map showing some streets of a city. In some cities there is an East Side and a West Side. In the East section of town, there are numbered streets such as 1st Street, 2nd Street, 3rd Street, etc. In the West Side, there are also numbered streets, also called 1st Street, 2nd Street, 3rd Street.

In which side of the city is East 3rd Street?

☐ East
☐ West

East

11



6. About how many miles is it from A to B?

   a. ☐ 60 miles

   b. ☐ 120 miles

   c. ☐ 160 miles

   d. ☐ 200 miles

Time completed _____

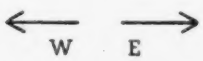
WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED THIS TEST, WRITE DOWN THE TIME. THEN TAKE THE LESSON TO YOUR INSTRUCTOR OR HIS ASSISTANT FOR CHECKING. WAIT UNTIL THE LESSON IS APPROVED BEFORE GOING ON TO THE NEXT LESSON.

• U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1970 O - 369-810

6.

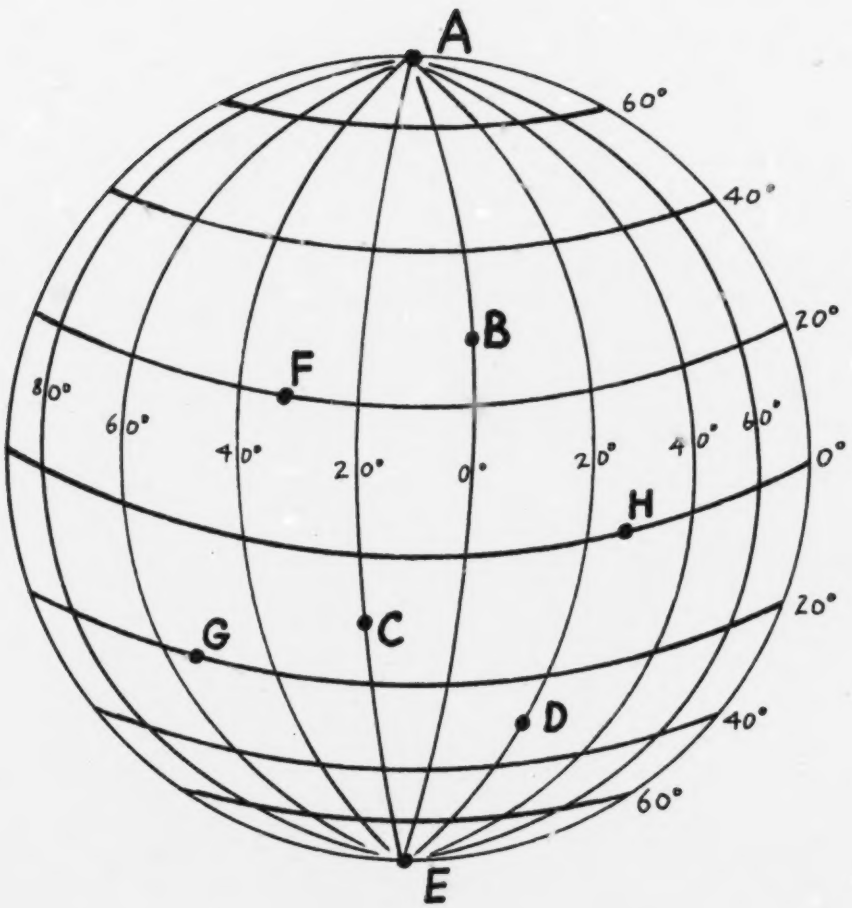
Here is a way you can remember which way is west and which is east:

LOOK AT the word "we":



W points to the west side. E points to the east side. WRITE "west" and "east" in the correct blanks beside this map of the United States.

13



5.

MATCH each of the places listed below with the letter that shows their location on the picture above:

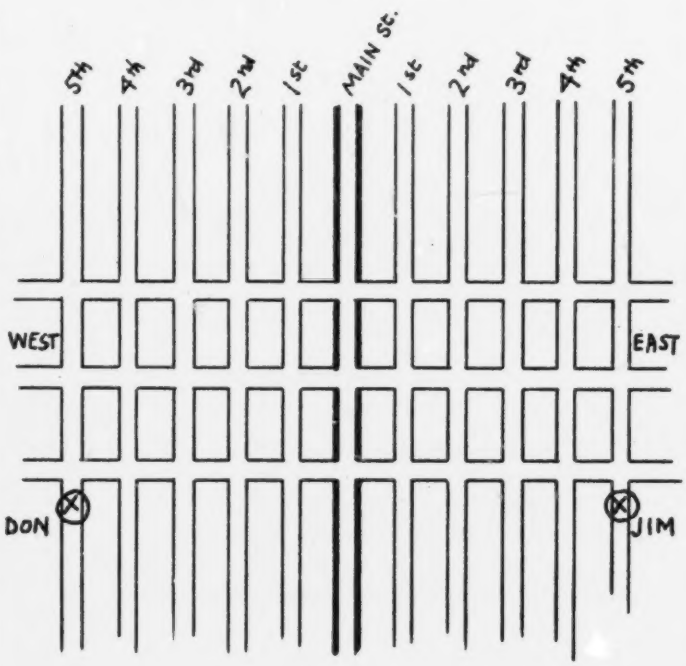
_____ Equator

_____ North Pole

_____ Prime Meridian

_____ 20° West longitude

7.



Jim is waiting on 5th Street. He does not see his friend Don, who is also waiting on 5th Street.

That is because Jim is on the:

- ☐ east side
- ☐ west side

east side

while Don is on the:

- ☐ east side
- ☐ west side

west side

You can see that it is always important to read not only numbers, but direction, such as east or west.

15

Use the map on the facing page to help you answer questions 1 through 4.

1. Which one of these countries is <u>not</u> located at 10° east longitude?

   a. ☐ Germany
   b. ☐ Ireland
   c. ☐ Italy
   d. ☐ Norway

2. Which country is located at 70° east longitude and 50° north latitude?

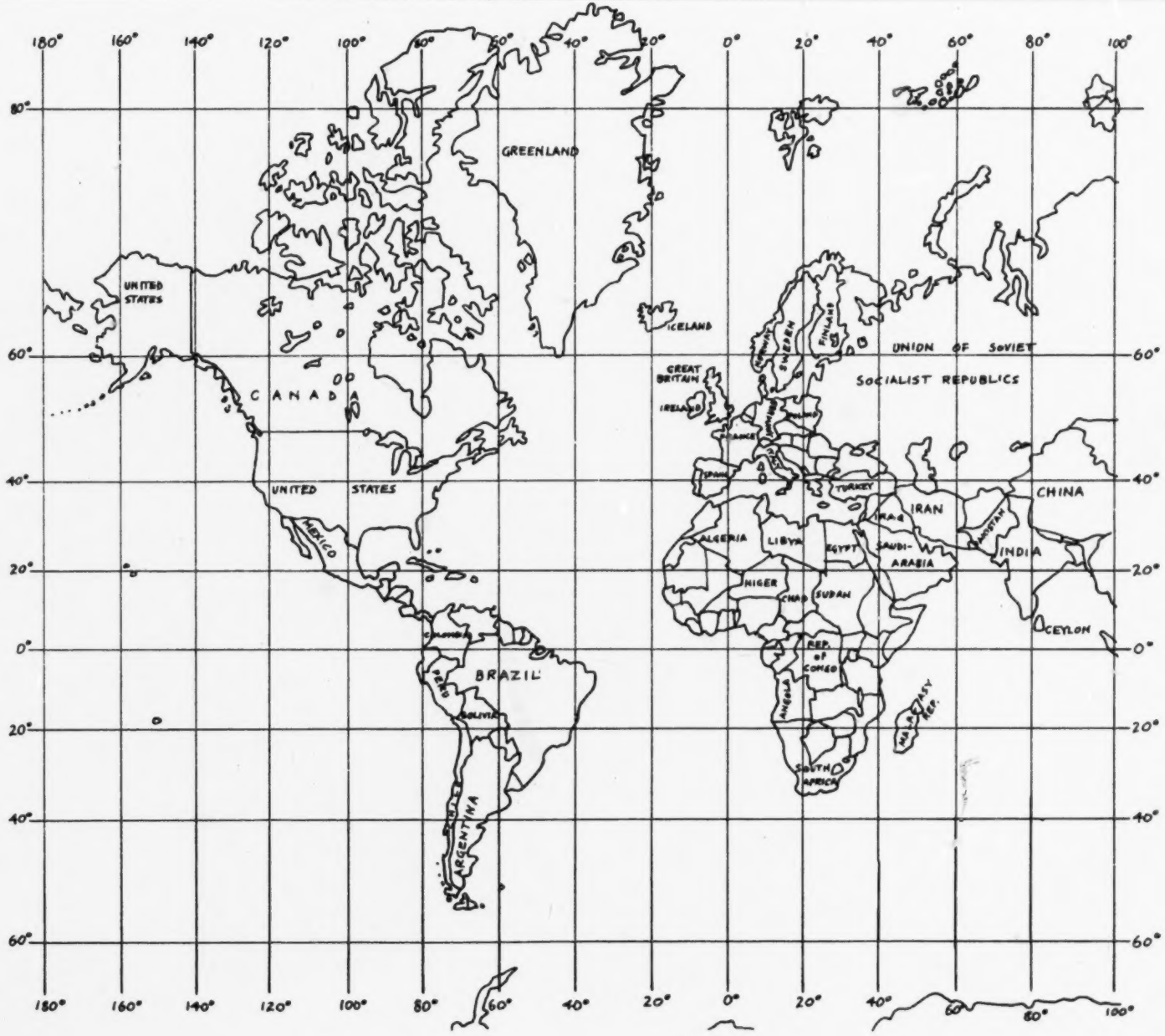
   _____

3. To get from France to Ireland you would travel:

   a. ☐ northeast
   b. ☐ northwest
   c. ☐ southeast
   d. ☐ southwest

4. Brazil is located in which two hemispheres?

   a. ☐ eastern and southern
   b. ☐ eastern and northern
   c. ☐ western and southern
   d. ☐ western and northern

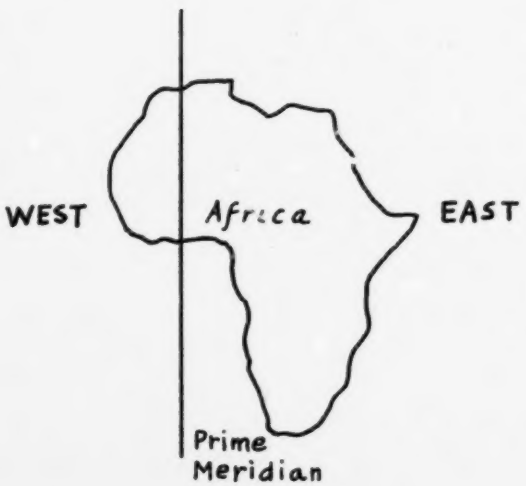

180°
160°
140°
120°
100°
80°
60°
40°
20°
0°
20°
40°
60°
80°
100°
GREENLAND
ICELAND
UNITED STATES
CANADA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
BRAZIL
PERU
BOLIVIA
ARGENTINA
COLOMBIA
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
GREAT BRITAIN
IRELAND
FRANCE
SPAIN
POLAND
FINLAND
SWEDEN
NORWAY
TURKEY
IRAQ
IRAN
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
INDIA
SAUDI-ARABIA
EGYPT
LIBYA
ALGERIA
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
CEYLON
REP. OF CONGO
ANGOLA
MADAGASCAR
SOUTH AFRICA

17

MASTERY TEST

Time started _____

8.



This drawing shows the shape of Africa on a map. The straight line running through it is called the Prime Meridian. Many maps have the Prime Meridian drawn on them. On maps of the earth, the Prime Meridian always separates east from west.

One degree east of the Prime Meridian is called one degree east.

What do you think two degrees to the east of the Prime Meridian is called? _____ two degrees east

Most of Africa is located

- ☐ east
- ☐ west

east

of the Prime Meridian.

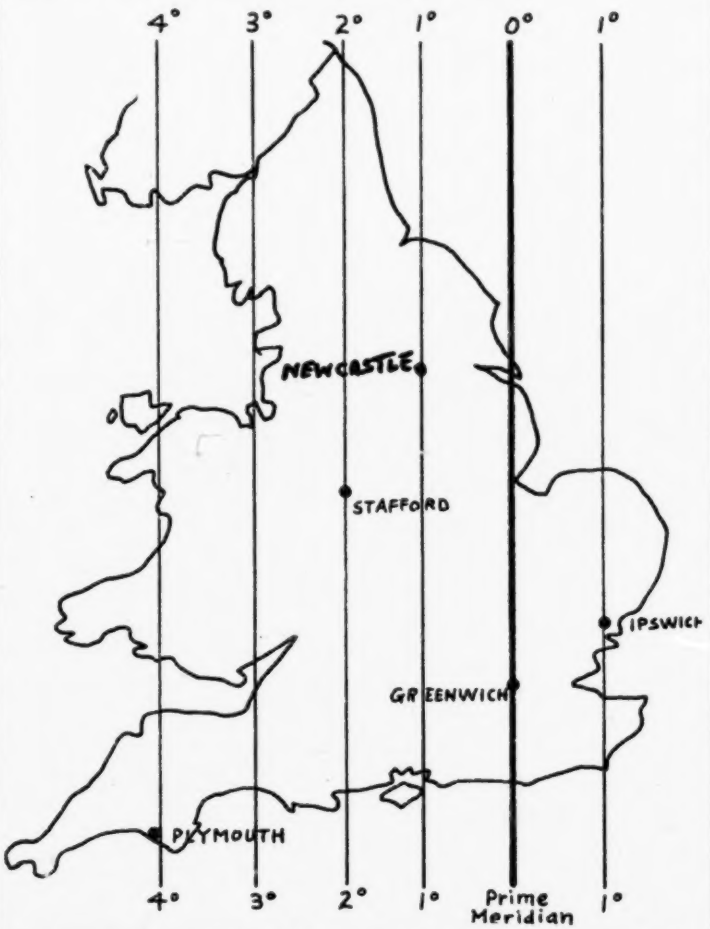
The western part of Africa is separated from the eastern part by the _____ _____. Prime Meridian

89

PRIME MERIDIAN	a line on a map which separates east from west. It is 0° Longitude.
SPHERE	shaped like a ball
HEMISPHERE	half a sphere (used to mean half of the Earth) EXAMPLE: Eastern Hemisphere
EQUATOR	a line on a map which separates north from south it is 0° Latitude.
7° North	means "7 degrees north of the Equator"
7° East	means "7 degrees east of the Prime Meridian"
POLES	the furthest north or south you can go from the Equator
90° South	the South Pole
90° North	the North Pole
LATITUDE	"distance from the Equator"
0° Latitude	the Equator
LONGITUDES or MERIDIANS	lines on a map which are east and west of the Prime Meridian and run through the poles.
0° Longitude	the Prime Meridian
a PARTIAL MAP	a map which is not complete
CONTINENT	a large land area (there are seven of them)
ISLAND	an area of land surrounded by water (usually a small area)

9.

Here is a map of the country of England.



The town of Greenwich is located on the Prime Meridian. The Prime Meridian also has a degree (°) number.

The degree number of the Prime Meridian is _____.

zero degrees or 0°

Where is Newcastle?

- ☐ 1° east of the Prime Meridian
- ☐ 1° west of the Prime Meridian

1° west of the . . .

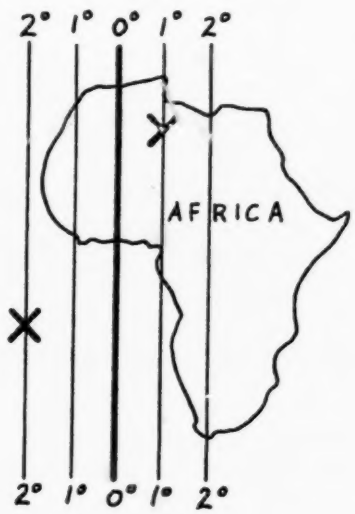
44.

Time completed _____

YOU HAVE NOW FINISHED THE FIRST PART OF THIS LESSON. WRITE DOWN THE TIME. THEN, AFTER YOU HAVE REVIEWED THE MAIN IDEAS IN THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY, TAKE THE MASTERY TEST AT THE END OF THE BOOKLET.

10.

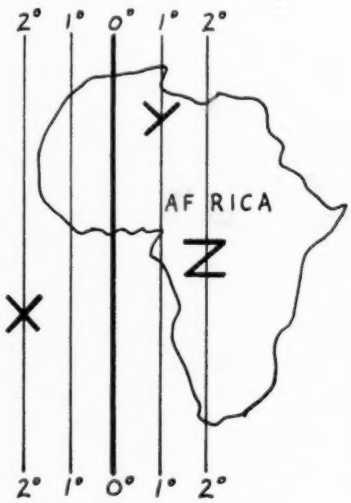
On the map below, MARK a Z anywhere on the line that is 2° east:



The name of the line at zero degrees (0°) is the Prime Meridian.

X is 2 degrees west. This means that X is 2° to the west of the _____ _____.

Y is 1 degree east. This means that Y is 1° to the _____ of the _____.



Prime Meridian

east, Prime Meridian

11.

The Prime Meridian divides the earth into two halves, the eastern half and the _____ half.

western

Each half is called a "hemisphere." The word "hemisphere" means half of the world. ("Hemi" means "half" and "sphere" means "anything that is shaped round like a ball.")

The earth is shaped like a:

- ☐ hemisphere
- ☐ sphere

sphere

42.

REFER TO PANEL 7 (Page 35).

Many of the times you are reading a map, you may not have a ruler. You can still judge how many miles there are between two points by using the scale of miles.

TRY TO FIGURE OUT the number of miles from Salem, Oregon to Boise, Idaho. Here is a way to do it:

1. Locate Salem, Oregon on the map.
2. Locate Boise, Idaho on the map.
3. Lay your pencil down on the map.
4. Place the point of your pencil on the dot that represents Salem.
5. Keeping the point of the pencil on Salem, have the pencil touch the point where Boise, Idaho is.
6. Put your finger on that part of the pencil which touches Boise. From the point of the pencil to your finger is a measure of the distance.
7. Now, keeping your finger on that place on the pencil where Boise was, MATCH the distance you have on your pencil with the distance you have on the map scale.

WRITE the approximate number of miles here. _____

It should be about 400 miles.

43.

REFER TO PANEL 7

About how many miles is Des Moines, Iowa to Frankfurt, Kentucky?

- ☐ 200 miles
- ☐ 300 miles
- ☐ 400 miles
- ☐ 500 miles

500 miles

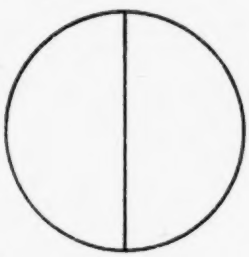
About how many miles is it from Baton Rouge, Lousiana to Jackson, Mississippi?

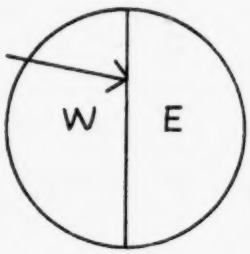
- ☐ 75
- ☐ 125
- ☐ 200
- ☐ 250

125

12.

In the drawing below, WRITE E in the Eastern Hemisphere. WRITE W in the Western Hemisphere. DRAW an arrow pointing to the Prime Meridian.





13.

The Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere are separated by the _____ _____.

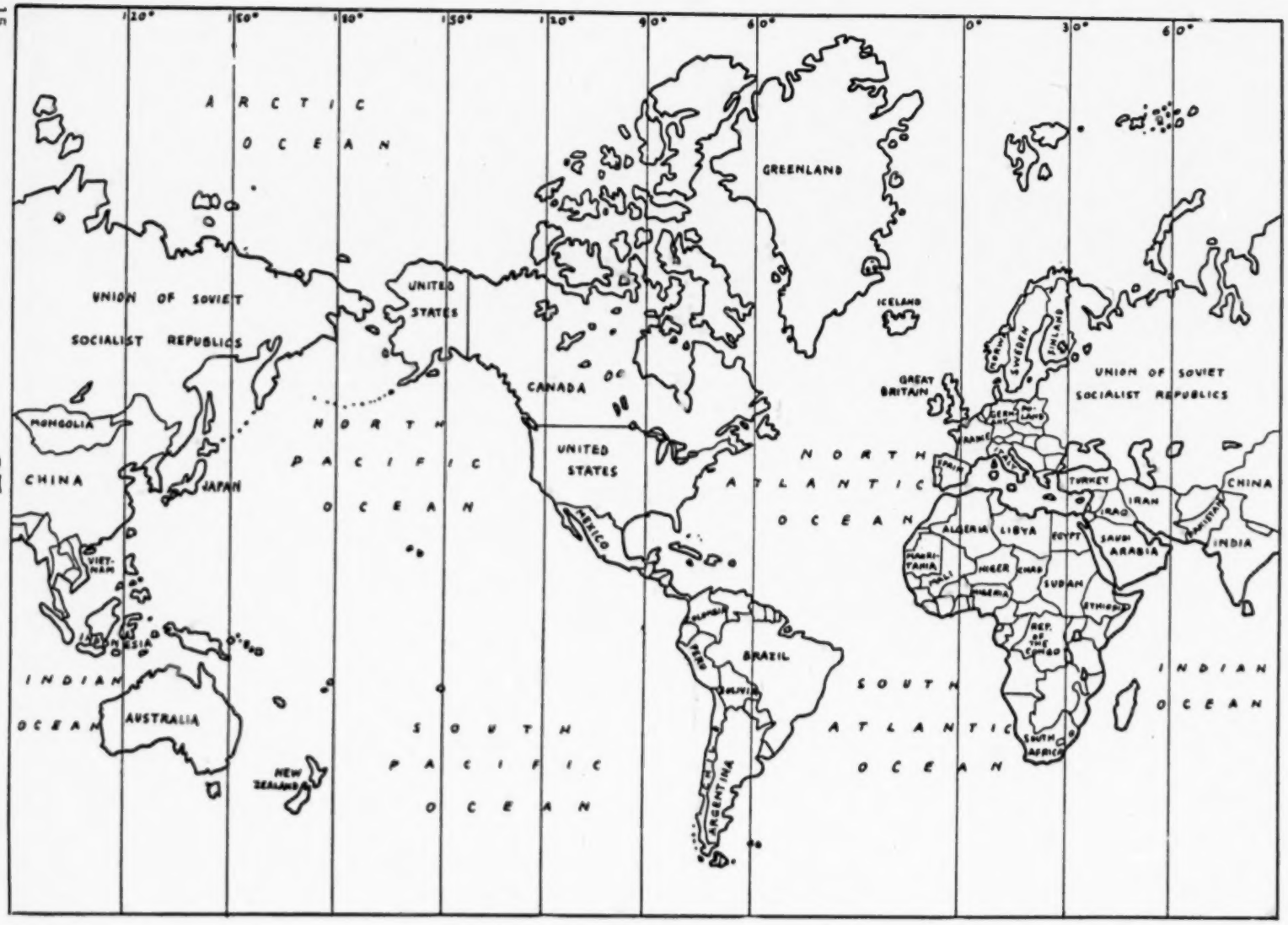
Any place east of the Prime Meridian is in the _____ Hemisphere.

Any place west of the Prime Meridian is in the _____ Hemisphere.

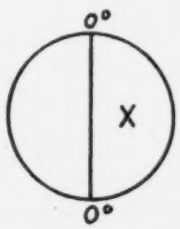
Prime Meridian

Eastern

Western



PANEL 3 - MAP OF THE WORLD

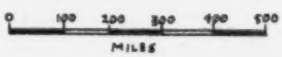
14.  X is in the _____ Hemisphere.	Eastern
15. REFER TO PANEL 3 This is a map of the world. Find the Prime Meridian. The country of Greenland is: ☐ 60 degrees east ☐ 60 degrees west of the Prime Meridian. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is: ☐ 60 degrees east ☐ 60 degrees west of the Prime Meridian. In which Hemisphere is India? ☐ Eastern ☐ Western	60 degrees west 60 degrees east Eastern

27

40.

REFER TO PANEL 7

In the lower right hand corner of the map on Panel 7 you will see this:



This is a map scale. Directly under the line that has markings and numbers is the word <u>miles</u>.

Thus, this scale tells you something about:

- ☐ the Equator
- ☐ distances on the map
- ☐ longitude lines

distances on the map

41.

REFER TO PANEL 7

If you put a ruler at 0 on the map scale and measured to 300, you would find that the distance measured is 1 inch. This means that on the map 1 inch is equal to 300 miles.

Thus, if the distance from Jefferson City, Missouri, to Oklahoma City is about <u>one inch</u> on the map, the actual distance is about:

- ☐ 100 miles
- ☐ 200 miles
- ☐ 300 miles
- ☐ 500 miles

NOTE: Skip one(1) page to find page 38.

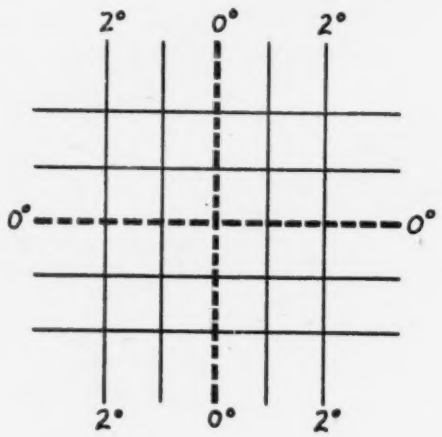
300 miles
Skip one(1) page to find page 38.

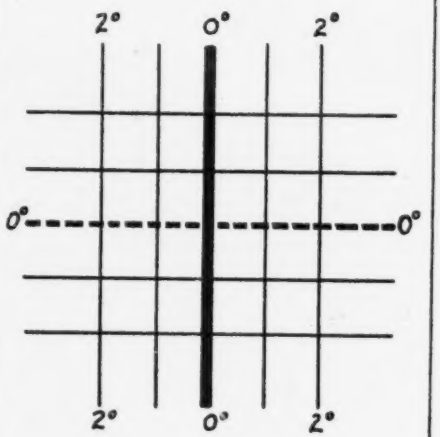
16.

In the drawing below, there are two lines marked 0°, which means zero degrees.

One line separates east from west. The other line separates north from south.

FILL IN the dotted line that is the Prime Meridian:





NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE

This is page 17, you must skip four(4) pages to find page 18. When you have finished the problem on this page, turn to page 18 and continue. Remember, you must skip four(4) pages to find page 18.

38. Next to each of the following, WRITE either "continent" or "country." A. Algeria _____ B. Asia _____ C. Australia _____ D. Egypt _____ E. Europe _____ F. Poland _____ G. The United States _____	 A. country B. continent C. continent D. country E. continent F. country G. country
39. REFER TO PANEL 7 Panel 7 is another map of the United States. A. The Atlantic Ocean is _____ of the United States. B. New York is _____ of Oregon.	 east east

PANEL 7 - THE UNITED STATES

36.

MATCH the following:

A. continent(s)

B. island(s)

1. _____ Africa
2. _____ the seven largest areas in the world
3. _____ small land areas surrounded by water

1. A
2. A
3. B

37.

The map in Panel 6 shows the countries of the world today.

At what latitude is Sweden? _____ 60° north latitude

At what longitude is Greenland? _____ 40° west longitude

In which two hemispheres is Germany?
_____ and _____ northern and western

Find Italy on this map. Spain is to the
_____ of Italy. west

In which direction is Germany from France?

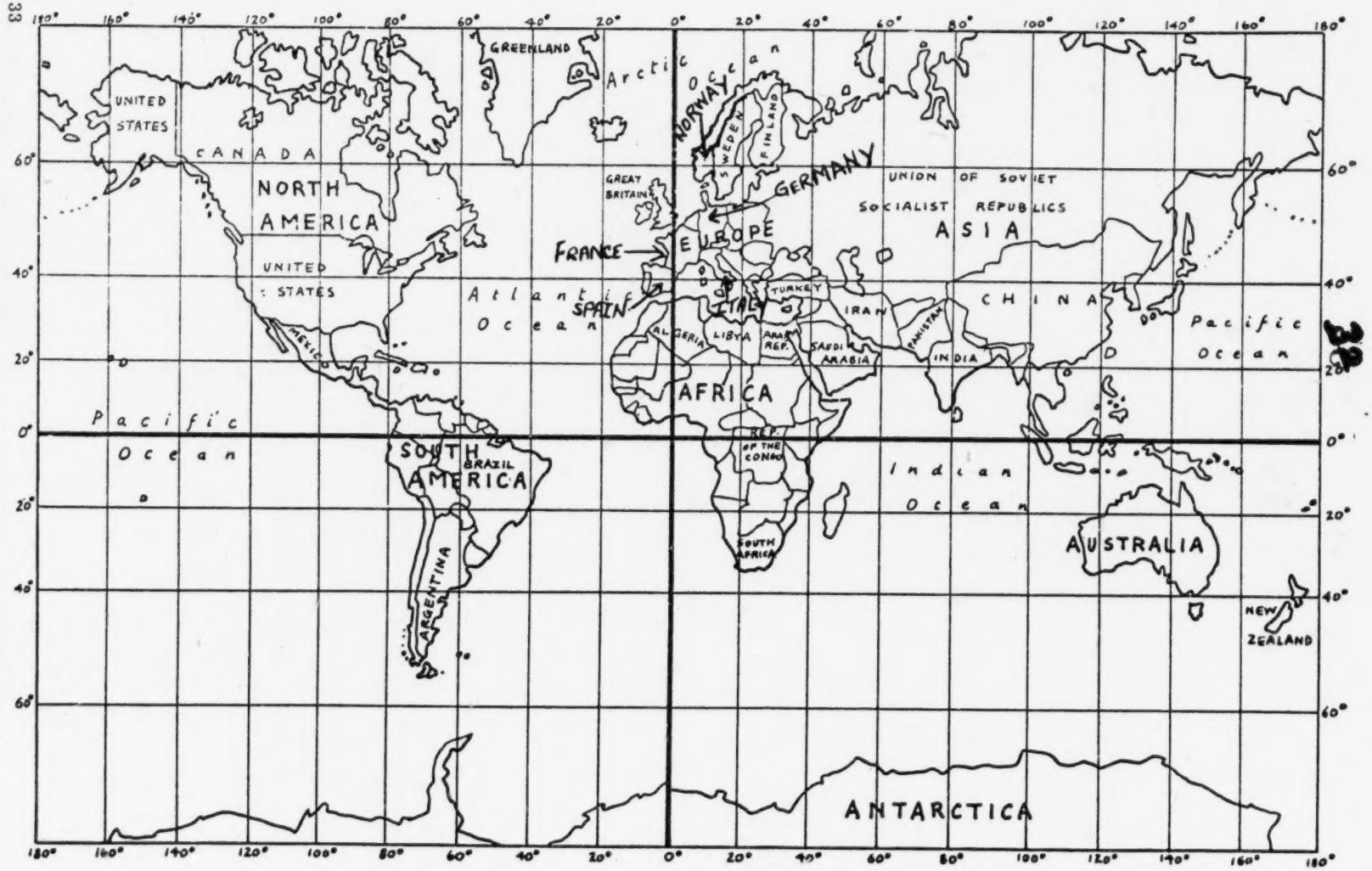
- ☐ northeast
- ☐ northwest
- ☐ southwest

northeast

To get to the Scandinavian countries (Norway, Denmark and Sweden) from Turkey, in which direction would you go?

- ☐ northeast
- ☐ northwest
- ☐ southeast
- ☐ southwest

northwest



PANEL 6 - COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

34.

REFER TO PANEL 5

On this map you see the seven largest land areas of the world. Each of them is called a continent.

A. In which two hemispheres is the continent of North America? _____ and _____

B. In which two hemispheres is most of the continent of South America? _____ and _____

C. In which two hemispheres is the continent of Australia? _____ and _____

D. In which two hemispheres is the continent of Asia? _____ and _____

E. In which two hemispheres is most of the continent of Europe? _____ and _____

A. northern
western

B. southern
western

C. southern
eastern

D. northern
eastern

E. northern
eastern

35.

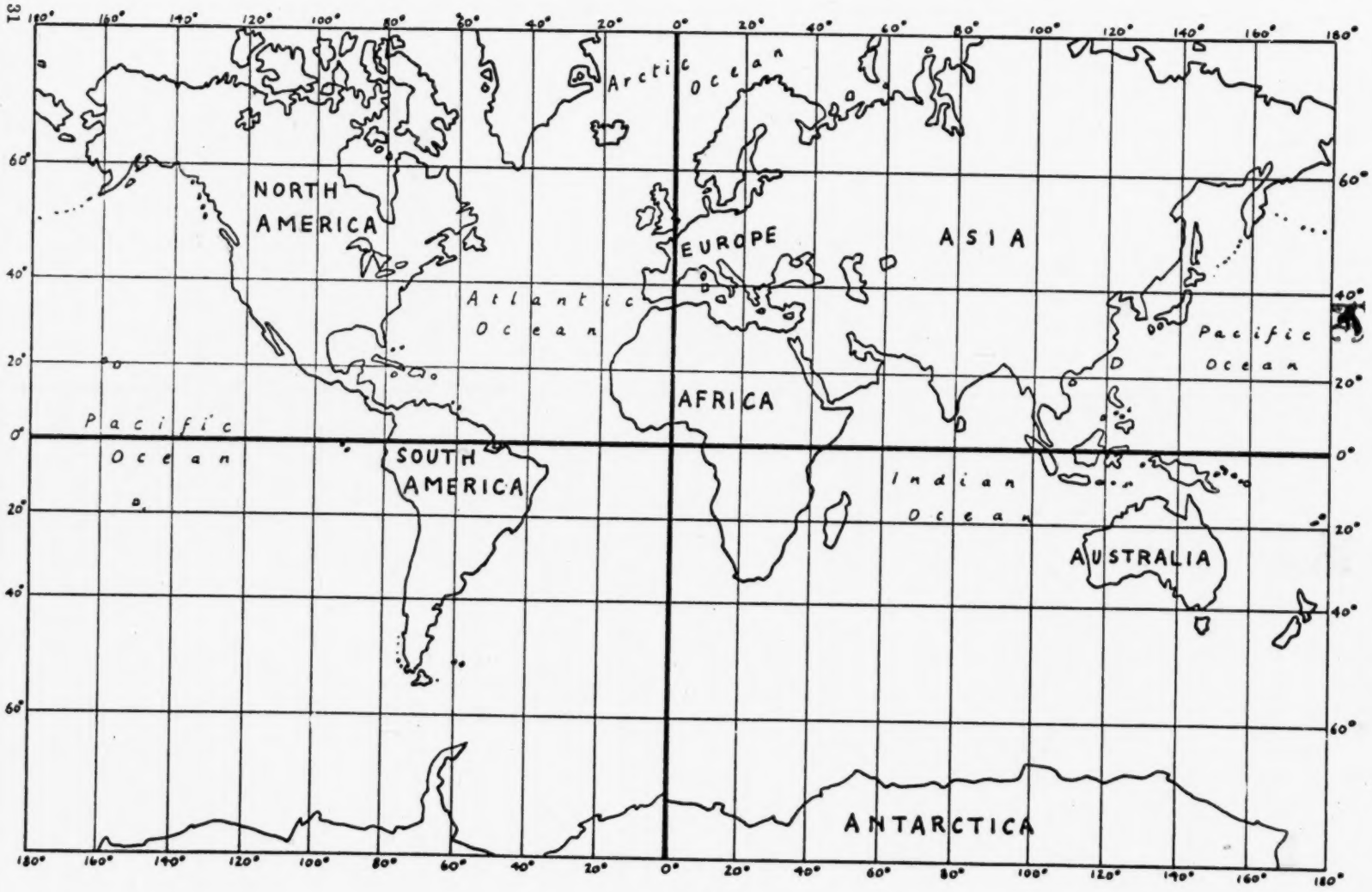
REFER TO PANEL 5

You can see from Panel 5 that the continents are the seven largest areas of land on the earth. Smaller land areas that are completely surrounded by water are called islands.

A continent is:

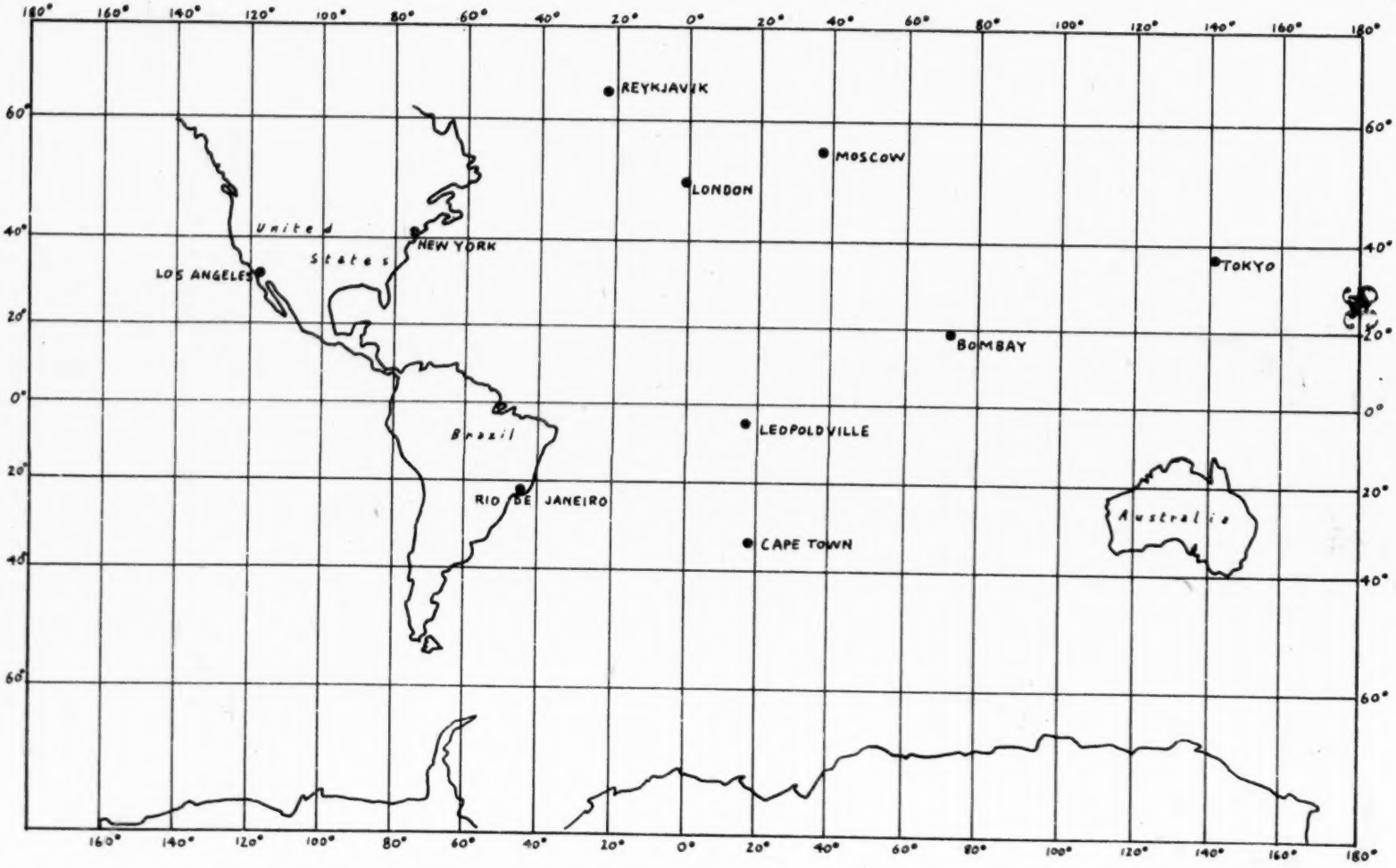
- ☐ always completely surrounded by water
- ☐ an island
- ☐ a large area of land

a large area of land



PANEL 5 - CONTINENTS OF THE WORLD

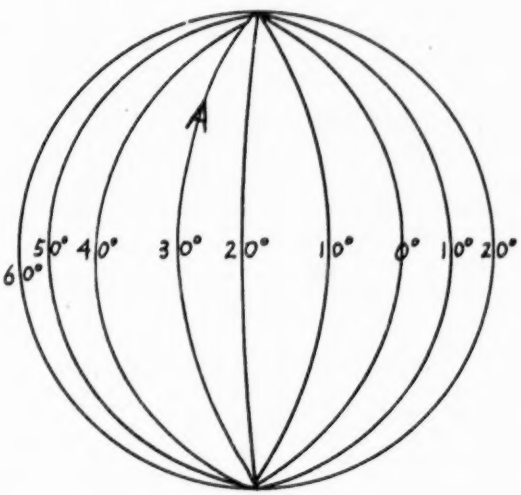
32. Mapmakers draw lines on maps to make it easier to locate places on the map. Lines that run east and west are called _____ lines. Lines that run north and south are called _____ lines or _____.	latitude longitude, meridians
33. REFER TO PANEL 4 Many maps, like this one, show only certain parts of the world. A. On this map, the city of _____ is located on the Prime Meridian. B. What city is located nearest to 140° east longitude and 40° north latitude? _____ C. What city is located nearest to 20° east longitude and 40° south latitide? _____	A. London B. Tokyo C. Capetown
33a. VOCABULARY FRAME Look at Panel 4 again. It is called a <u>partial</u> map of the world. <u>Partial</u> means: ☐ part of, not complete ☐ two parts	part of, not complete



PANEL 4 - PARTIAL MAP OF THE WORLD

36

31.



The lines on this picture of the earth are called longitude lines or meridians.

Longitude lines run:

- ☐ east and west
- ☐ north and south

north and south

A is located at:

- ☐ 30° east longitude
- ☐ 30° north longitude
- ☐ 30° south longitude
- ☐ 30° west longitude

30° west longitude

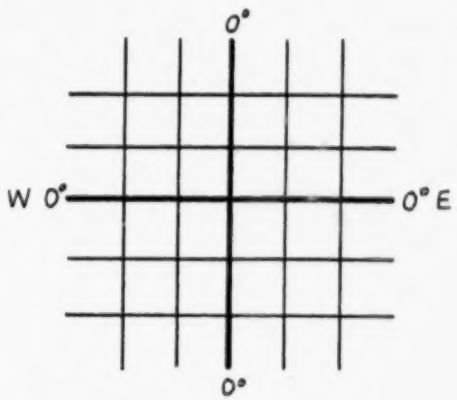
The meridian of 0° is called the _____.

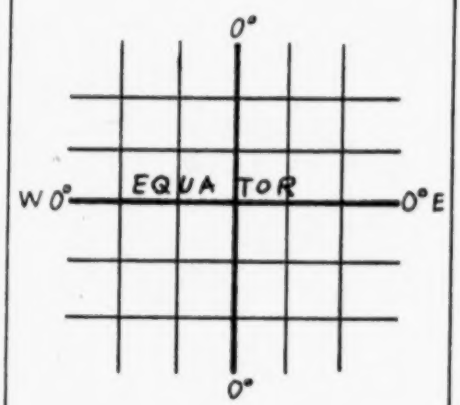
Prime Meridian

17.

You know that the Prime Meridian separates east from west. It is numbered 0°. The line that separates north from south is also numbered 0°. It is called the Equator.

WRITE the word Equator on the line that separates north from south:





30.

Suppose you want to look up Australia. You are told it is on the 20° south latitude line.

When you have this information, this is how you would find Australia.

Step 1: REFER TO a map (in this case REFER TO PANEL 4).

Step 2: FIND the degree markings on the sides of the map.

Step 3: FIND the Equator (0° latitude) on the map.

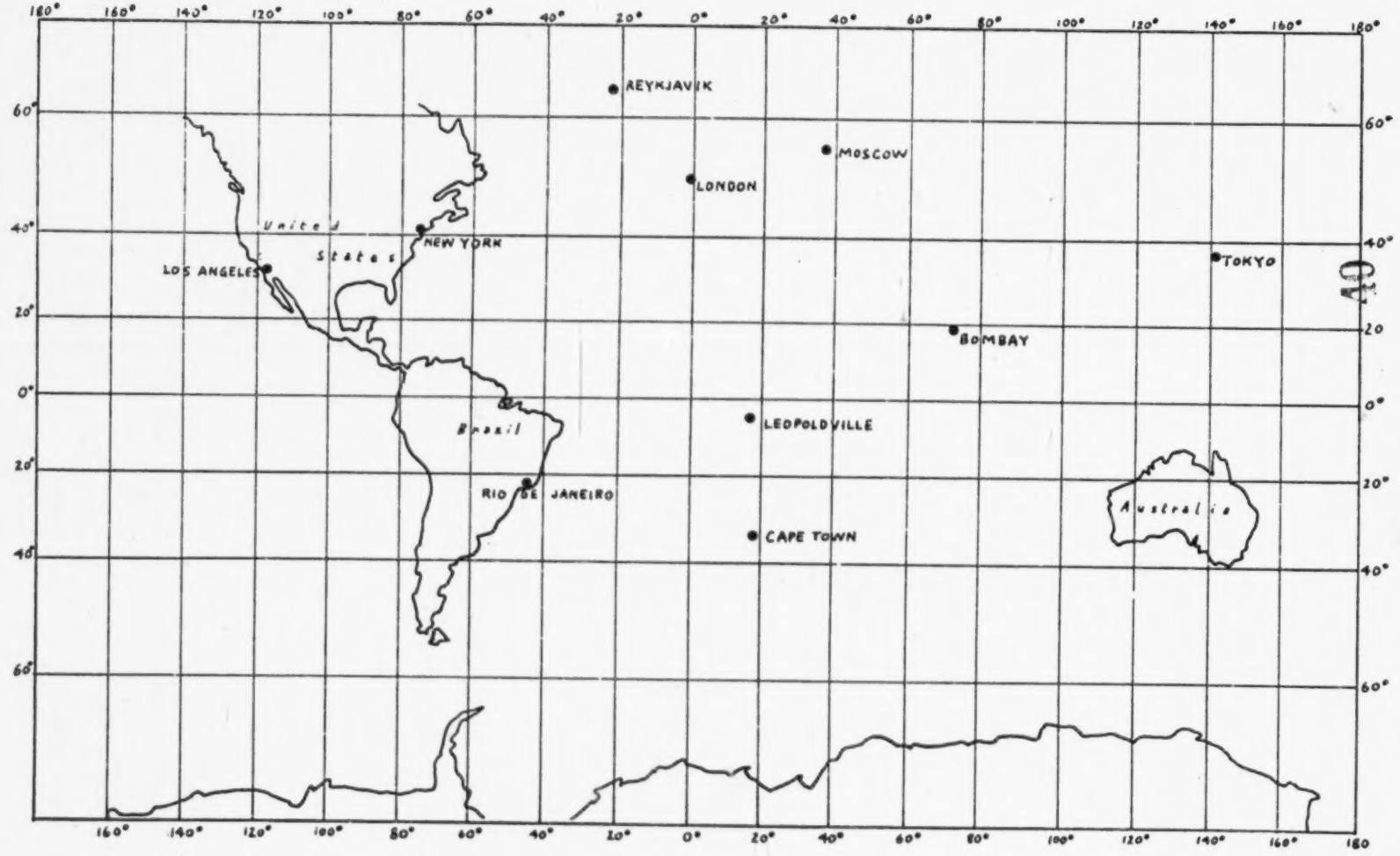
Step 4: READ the markings going south (or down) from the Equator.

Step 5: When you find the line marked 20°, FOLLOW the line until you find what you are looking for. (Australia)

What other latitude line MUST go through Australia?

- ☐ 30° south latitude
- ☐ 60° south latitude

30° south latitude



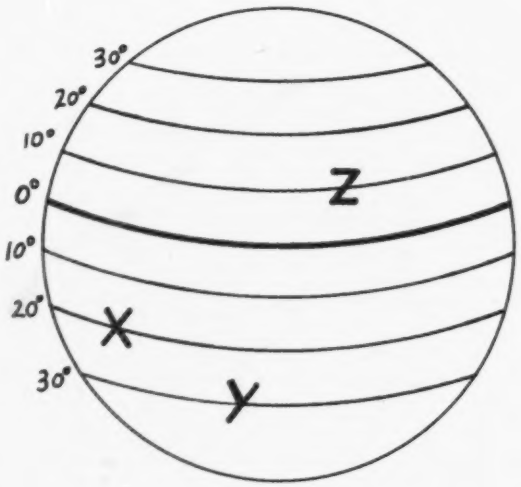
PANEL 4 - PARTIAL MAP OF THE WORLD

41

28.

Latitude is measured in degrees. Thirty degrees, for example, is written on a map like this: 30°.

Latitude is always either north latitude or south latitude.



Another name for 0° latitude is _____. — Equator

X is located at 20° south latitude.

What is the location of Y? _____ — 30° south latitude

What is the location of Z? _____ — 10° north latitude

29.

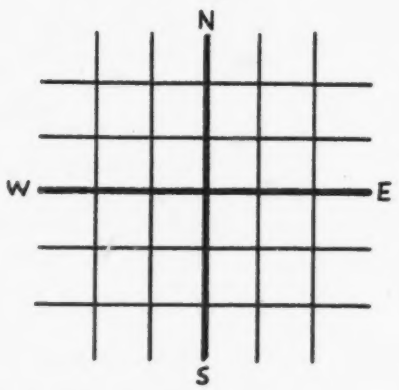
MATCH the following:

A. 40° south latitude
B. 35° north latitude
C. 20° north latitude

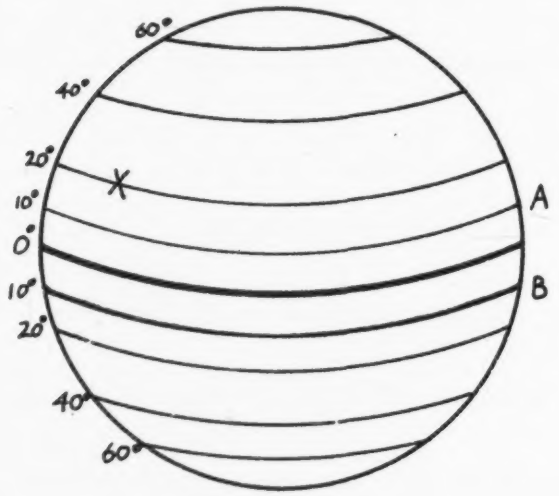
1. _____ south of the Equator
2. _____ north of the Equator

1. A

2. B, C

18.  The Equator is a line going: ☐ east and west ☐ north and south The Prime Meridian divides the globe into the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere. The Equator also divides the globe into two hemispheres. What are they? ☐ the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere ☐ the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere	east and west the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere
19. The map of the earth is divided into east and west by the _____. It is divided into north and south by the _____.	Prime Meridian Equator

27. 4B



The word which means "distance from the equator" is latitude.

The lines on this picture of the earth are called latitude lines.

Latitude lines run east and _____. west

The latitude lines marked A and B are:

- ☐ both north of the Equator
- ☐ the same distance from the Equator

the same distance from . . .

Latitude line B is:

- ☐ east of the Equator
- ☐ north of the Equator
- ☐ south of the Equator
- ☐ west of the Equator

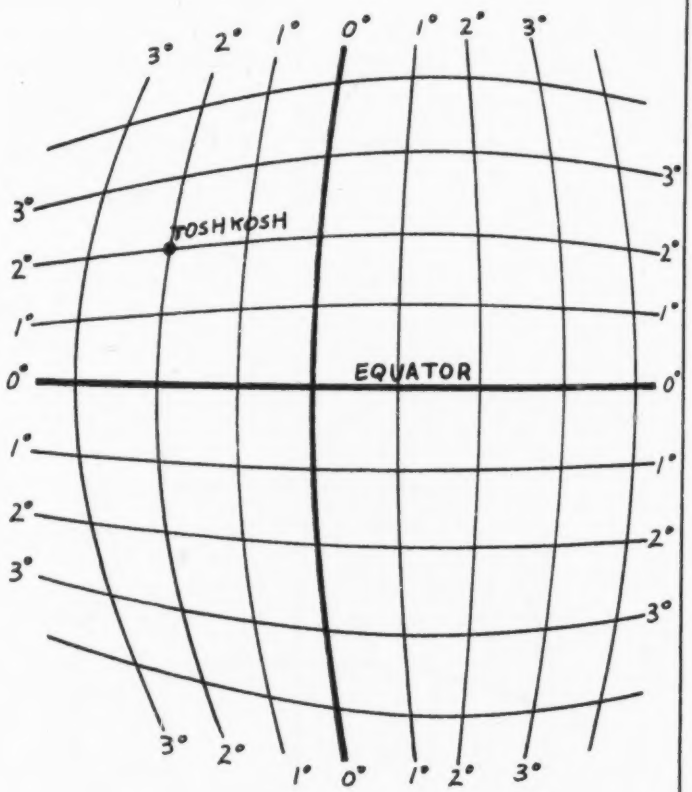
south of the Equator

X is located at:

- ☐ 10 degrees north latitude
- ☐ 20 degrees north latitude
- ☐ 10 degrees south latitude
- ☐ 20 degrees south latitude

20 degrees north latitude

20.



You have already learned that distance can be measured east and west of the Prime Meridian. (For example, 56° degrees east.)

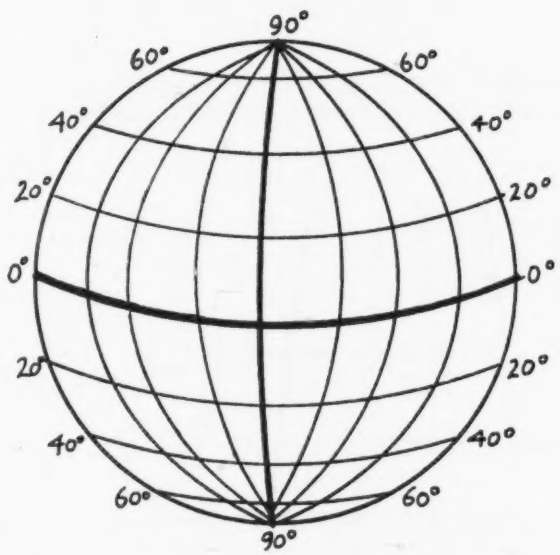
Distances can also be measured north and south of the Equator. (For example, 77° north.)

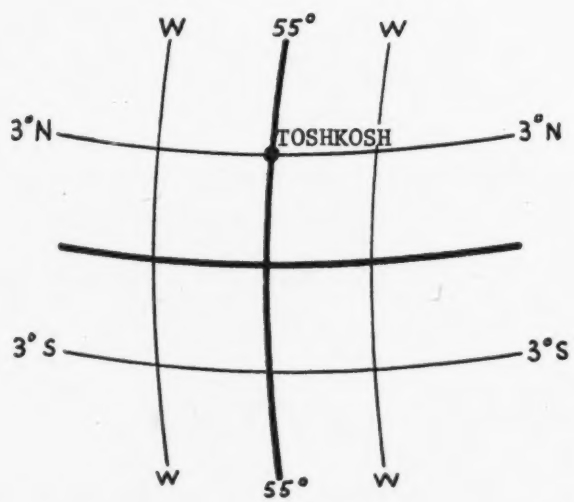
The city of Toshkosh is _____ degrees west of the Prime Meridian and _____ degrees north of the Equator. 2 2

Seven degrees can also be written like this: _____ 7°

20

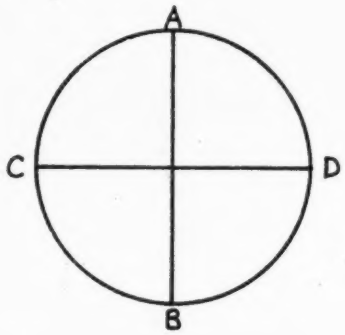
45

25. The Northern Hemisphere lies between which two of the following? ☐ Equator ☐ Prime Meridian ☐ North Pole	 Equator North Pole
26.  On this map: the North Pole is _____ degrees north of the Equator the South Pole is _____ degrees south of the Equator	 90 90

21. When we say that a city is 56 degrees west, we mean that it is 56 degrees to the west of the _____. When a ship is at 70 degrees north, we know that it is 70 degrees to the north of the _____. A small island located 84 degrees east is located 84 degrees to the east of the _____. When a ship is at 42 degrees south, it is 42 degrees to the south of the _____.	 Prime Meridian Equator Prime Meridian Equator
22. North and south, east and west are directions along a line. Sometimes the line is curved as in the example below. Read curved lines the same way you read straight lines.  On this map, the city of Toshkosh is _____ degrees west and 3° _____.	

23.

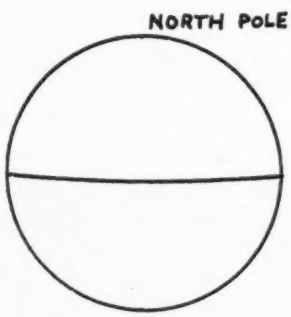
Here is a picture of the shape of the earth.



The line going from A to B is the _____. Prime Meridian

The line going from C to D is the _____. Equator

24.



The two ends of the Prime Meridian are called poles. The north end, which is the northernmost point on the earth, is called the North Pole.

The south end, which is the southernmost point of the earth, is called the _____ Pole. South

The Equator is:

- ☐ closer to the North Pole than to the South Pole
- ☐ closer to the South Pole than to the North Pole
- ☐ the same distance from both poles

the same distance from both poles

PM 431 - 4

ADVANCED GENERAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

A HIGH SCHOOL SELF-STUDY PROGRAM

CLIMATE
LEVEL: I
UNIT: 2
LESSON: 2

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, JOB CORPS
NOVEMBER 1969

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, JOB CORPS
NOVEMBER 1969

1.

If you were asked what the weather is like in a city, you would tell about how hot it is, whether or not it is raining, and so on, on that day.

If you were asked about the climate in that city, you would tell what the weather is like during the year.

For example, suppose it is usually warm in town A, but on a few days it is cold. The climate of town A would be warm, even though the weather was sometimes cold.

Now consider town B. It is cold there almost all year, but on some days it gets a little warmer. On a warm day, we would say:

- ☐ the climate is warm in town B
- ☐ the weather is warm in town B

the weather is warm . . .

2.

MATCH the following descriptions of climate:

A. usually cold, but with warm days now and then

B. usually rainy, with a few dry days

C. very little rain, except for a couple of storms during the year

D. warm most of the time, except for a cold day once in a while

1. _____ cold climate
2. _____ rainy climate
3. _____ warm climate

1. A
2. B
3. D

51

5. Which of the following influence the climate of an area?

a. ☐ its distance from the Equator
b. ☐ its distance from the Prime Meridian
c. ☐ its distance from a large body of water
d. ☐ its elevation

6. CHECK the areas that will probably have heavy rainfall:

a. ☐ a coastal region with winds blowing from inland
b. ☐ an inland area with winds coming from a mountain range
c. ☐ land areas in the tropic zone
d. ☐ a mountain region with winds coming from a nearby lake

Time completed _____

WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED THIS TEST, WRITE DOWN THE TIME. THEN TAKE THE LESSON TO YOUR INSTRUCTOR OR HIS ASSISTANT FOR CHECKING. WAIT UNTIL THE LESSON IS APPROVED BEFORE GOING ON TO THE NEXT LESSON.

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1970 O - 389-811

3.

The climate of an area describes what the weather is like there most of the time.

What is the difference between <u>climate</u> and <u>weather</u>?

- ☐ climate can be changed; weather cannot be changed
- ☐ weather is what the radio tells us will happen; climate is what really does happen
- ☐ weather is when it is very hot or very cold; climate is when it is in-between
- ☐ weather refers to day-to-day conditions; climate refers to general conditions over a long period of time

weather refers to . . .

1. MATCH the following: 53

A. constant cold climate	1. _____ polar zones
B. constant hot, wet climate	2. _____ temperate zones
C. constant moderate climate	3. _____ tropic zone
D. changing climate - can be hot or cold	

2. If it is summer in the northern hemisphere, what season would it be in the southern hemisphere? _____

3. MATCH the following to show how rainfall affects the way land is used:

A. 7" of annual rainfall	1. _____ desert
B. 16" of annual rainfall	2. _____ farm land
C. 48" of annual rainfall	3. _____ grazing land
D. 98" of annual rainfall	

4. MARK each of the following with a T for true or an F for false:

1. _____ Temperatures get higher as you get closer to the Equator.
2. _____ Temperatures get higher as you get further south.
3. _____ Temperatures get higher as altitude increases.
4. _____ Temperatures are more moderate inland than they are in coastal areas.

4.

Weather and climate both affect or change the way people live. For each of the examples below, WRITE weather if it is a description of the effect of weather. WRITE climate if the statement describes the effect of climate.

_____	Bill took an umbrella with him to the movie because it looked like it was going to rain.	weather
_____	Certain parts of Siberia, in northern Russia, are covered with snow for nearly ten months of every year, making it impossible to grow food there.	climate
_____	In Ankara, Turkey the temperature rose to 119 degrees on August 3, 1964, making it so unbearably hot that dozens of people fainted.	weather
_____	Last year in Rochester, New York, Christmas was a spring-like day with temperatures in the 70's. That ruined the holiday spirit for many people.	weather
_____	The people in London, England almost always carry umbrellas and wear raincoats because the city is so rainy.	climate
_____	The people in the Amazon jungle wear very little clothing because it is so hot and wet there.	climate

55

MASTERY TEST

Time started _____

5. The climate of an area can be described in terms of these two factors: 1. the amount of rainfall 2. the temperature Man has discovered how to <u>measure</u> both of these factors. NO RESPONSE REQUIRED	GO ON TO THE NEXT FRAME
6. Temperature is measured in degrees by a device called a thermometer. 63^{o} means 63 degrees. When the temperature goes above 80 degrees, it's hot enough for the beach. If it goes below 60 degrees, you need a sweater to keep you warm. When it gets down to around 50 degrees, you need a heavy jacket. When it's below 40 degrees, it's time for gloves and a hat. MATCH the following: A. 25^{o} 1. _____ ice skating B. 55^{o} 2. _____ outdoor swimming C. 85^{o}	1. A 2. C

INLAND	a land area far away from large bodies of water (inland regions have a greater temperature range than areas nearby which are near water)
COASTAL	an area of land next to a body of water
ALTITUDE or ELEVATION	a measure of how high land areas are; usually measured from the level of the water known as SEA LEVEL (areas that are around sea level are usually much warmer than nearby areas which are much higher than sea level)
THE CLIMATIC ZONES	areas north and south of the Equator which have a similar climate: polar, temperate, and tropic zones
POLAR ZONES	cold areas near the North and South Poles
TROPIC ZONES	warm areas near the Equator
TEMPERATE ZONES	areas between the polar and tropic zones

7. Inside most buildings, the temperature is kept at around 65° to 75°. "Room temperature" is the temperature at which people feel comfortable -- they are not warm, and they are not cold. "Room temperature" is from _____ to _____ degrees.	65 to 75
8. If you heard on the radio that the temperature outside was 72 degrees, you would know that when you went outside it would be: ☐ cold ☐ hot ☐ just right	just right
9. If the temperature is not too hot, and not too cold, we say it is <u>moderate</u>. CHECK the words that mean the same thing as <u>moderate</u>: ☐ cold ☐ hot ☐ in-between ☐ medium ☐ mild ☐ temperature	in-between medium mild

59

CLIMATE	how hot, cold, rainy, etc. it is in one place during a year or more
WEATHER	how hot, cold, rainy, etc. it is in one place at a certain time or on a certain day
TEMPERATURE	a measure of how hot or cold it is
THERMOMETER DEGREES	a measure of heat EXAMPLE: 90° is warm weather; 3° below zero is quite cold
ROOM TEMPERATURE	comfortable warmth in a room; about 65° to 75°
MODERATE TEMPERATURE	not too hot or too cold
AVERAGE TEMPERATURE	a measure of temperature found by adding several temperatures and then dividing by the number of temperatures EXAMPLE: to find the average of these temperatures -- 20°, 50°, 30°, and 30°, -- add up the numbers and divide by four (130 divided by four is 32.5°)
RANGE OF TEMPERATURES	the lowest and the highest temperatures in a list EXAMPLE: in the list above (20°, 50°, 30°, 30°) the range is 20° to 50°
AVERAGE RAINFALL	the amount of rainfall collected, divided by the number of (years, weeks, etc.) it was collected
AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL	the amount of rainfall each year, divided by the number of years it is collected
average annual rainfall needed for growing useful plants	10 - 80 inches of rain (a year)
DESERT	a region which gets less than 10 inches of rain a year

10. MATCH the following climatic descriptions with the correct word: A. cold B. hot C. moderate 1. _____ it snows nearly every day of the year 2. _____ temperature is usually between 60° and 70° 3. _____ temperatures range between 80° and 90° all year round 4. _____ temperature rarely goes above 40°	1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A
11. <u>Moderate</u> means _____.	mild, medium, in-between (or equivalent response)
12. When we describe the temperature at any particular moment, we can simply say how many degrees it is. But when we talk about the temperature of a particular climate, it is not so simple, because the temperature changes from day to day, and even from hour to hour. There are two ways to talk about the temperature of a climate: 1. the average temperature 2. the temperature range (what the highest and lowest temperatures are) We will consider each of these ways of describing a climate's temperature. Let's start with the temperature range. NO RESPONSE REQUIRED	GO ON TO THE NEXT FRAME

86.

REVIEW FRAME

CHECK each of the places below that are likely to have a large amount of rainfall:

- ☐ the inland side of a mountain range that blocks a wind blowing from the ocean
- ☐ a mountain range that lies in the path of a wind coming from the ocean
- ☐ a region located near the Equator
- ☐ a region that has breezes blowing towards a nearby lake

a mountain range . . .

a region located . . .

Time completed _____

YOU HAVE NOW FINISHED THE FIRST PART OF THIS LESSON. WRITE DOWN THE TIME. THEN, AFTER YOU HAVE REVIEWED THE MAIN IDEAS IN THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY, TAKE THE MASTERY TEST AT THE END OF THE BOOKLET.

13.

20 56 59 75

Above are four numbers. The range of these numbers is:

20 to 75

Thus, the range of any group of numbers is the highest number and the:

- ☐ lowest number
- ☐ middle number

lowest number

14.

When we say that a place has a temperature range from 12 degrees to 85 degrees, we mean that the highest the temperature usually goes is 85°, and the lowest it goes is 12°.

The temperature range of a climate tells you:

- ☐ how hot it is on the hottest day, and how cold it is on the coldest day
- ☐ how many hot days and how many cold days the climate has
- ☐ which day of the year is usually hottest, and which day is the coldest

how hot is is on the . . .

15.

The chart below shows what the temperature was at noon for the first week of March, in Newtown.

Day of the week	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Noon temperature	52°	47°	36°	35°	42°	44°	49°

What is the temperature range for the temperature above?

_____ to _____ degrees

35 to 52 degrees

85. 63

REVIEW FRAME

In each pair below MARK with an M the places that would have the more moderate climate.

_____ an inland plain in the tropics

_____ a plain in the tropics that is near the ocean

a plain in the tropics . . .

_____ an inland 5000' mountain in the northern temperate zone

_____ a 5000' mountain in the northern temperate zone that is near a large lake

a 5000' mountain in the . . .

In each pair below, MARK with an M the place that would have the more moderate climate.

_____ an inland 8000' mountain in the northern polar zone

_____ an inland 8000' mountain in the southern temperate zone

. . . in the southern temperate

_____ an inland plain in the tropics

_____ a plain near the ocean in a temperate zone

a plain near the ocean . . .

16. Temperature range is one way to describe the temperature of a climate. Another way is to talk about the <u>average temperature</u>. The <u>average temperature</u> of a place is: ☐ the coldest temperature of that place ☐ the hottest temperature of that place ☐ a temperature somewhere between the hottest and coldest temperatures	a temperature . . .
17. PREVIEW FRAME The following frames will teach you exactly how the average temperature of an area is figured out. First, though, you will see how to find an <u>average</u>, using numbers that are easy to work with. NO RESPONSE REQUIRED CONTINUE WITH FRAME 20, PAGE 9.	GO ON TO THE NEXT FRAME

65

84.

REVIEW FRAME

MATCH the following:

Location of land area	Temperature	
A. 16,000 feet above sea level	1. _____ cold	1. A, C
B. inland area very distant from a sea or an ocean	2. _____ extremes of hot and cold	2. B
C. polar zone	3. _____ hot and rainy	3. D
D. tropic zone		

20.

How do you find the average of several numbers?

- ☐ Add all the numbers together, and divide by 2.
- ☐ Add all the numbers together, and divide by as many numbers as there are.
- ☐ Add all the numbers together, and multiply by as many numbers as there are.
- ☐ Add the highest and lowest numbers together, and divide by 2.

...divide by as many . . .

21.

How would scientists figure out the average yearly temperature of a place?

- ☐ By adding all the temperatures recorded every day of a year, and dividing by 365.
- ☐ By adding the highest and lowest temperatures recorded during a year, and dividing by 2.
- ☐ By figuring out the temperature range, and dividing the total by 365.
- ☐ By recording the temperature on all the days when it is moderate, and dividing by the number of moderate days.

By adding all the . . .

22.

MATCH the range and average with the correct temperatures:

A. Range = 40° - 80°
Average = 60°

B. Range = 40° - 80°
Average = 49°

C. Range = 59° - 61°
Average = 60°

1. _____ 60° 60° 60° 61° 59°
2. _____ 40° 60° 80° 60°
3. _____ 40° 40° 41° 41° 80° 52°

1. C
2. A
3. B

PANEL 8

RAINFALL AND ITS EFFECT ON SOIL

Average Amount of Annual (Yearly) Rainfall	Description of Areas Receiving This Amount of Rainfall
less than 10 inches	desert; only cactus-like plants will grow in such regions
10 to 80 inches	grasslands; farming regions; crops such as fruits and vegetables grow in these areas
over 80 inches	too wet for farming to be carried on

23.

So far, we have been talking about just one of the factors that make up a region's climate -- its temperature.

The second most important climatic factor is the amount of rainfall a region gets. Rainfall is measured by collecting the rain that falls, and telling how many inches there are.

How would the yearly average rainfall of a particular climate be figured out?

- ☐ by collecting rain during the worst rainstorm and telling how much fell
- ☐ by collecting rain for a month, and multiplying that figure by 12
- ☐ by collecting rain for several years, and dividing the total inches by the number of years
- ☐ by collecting the least amount of rain that falls on any one day of the year

by collecting rain for several. . .

24.

REFER TO PANEL 8 (Page 10).

The Table in Panel 8 shows that:

- ☐ the amount of rainfall an area gets determines what, if anything, will grow in that area
- ☐ the more rain an area gets, the better it is for growing things

the amount of . . .

82.

MATCH the climatic zones with their descriptions:

A. can be hot or cold

B. in-between temperatures all year round

C. most extreme seasonal changes

D. very cold, with much ice and snow all year round

E. very hot; heavy rainfall

1. _____ polar
2. _____ temperate
3. _____ tropic

1. D
2. A, C
3. E

83.

MARK each of these statements with a T for true or an F for false.

_____ The climate in the northern temperate zone is similar to the climate in the northern polar zone. — F

_____ The climate in the southern temperate zone is similar to the climate in the northern temperate zone. — T

_____ The coldest temperatures are usually found in the climatic zones that are farthest from the Equator. — T

_____ The hottest regions of the earth are generally near the Equator. — T

_____ The seasons in the northern hemisphere come at the opposite time of the year from the seasons in the southern hemisphere. — T

Skip one(1) page to find page 43.

25.

REFER TO PANEL 8

A fruit farmer wants to buy new land. He finds some that is not very expensive. The people who live in the area tell him that they usually get around 7 inches of rain each year. Would he be wise to buy land in that area to carry on his farming?

- ☐ yes
- ☐ no

no

Suppose a farmer found land that got 98 inches of rain each year. Would he be wise to buy that land?

- ☐ yes
- ☐ no

no

In order to grow useful plants, an area needs from _____ to _____ inches of rain each year.

10 to 80

26.

REFER TO PANEL 8

How much rain does a desert get?

- ☐ less than 10 inches
- ☐ 10 to 80 inches
- ☐ over 80 inches

less than 10 inches

How many inches of rain are needed each year in order for an area to be good for growing useful plants? _____

10 to 80

79. Which zones have marked seasonal changes? ☐ northern temperate ☐ southern temperate ☐ tropic	northern temperate southern temperate
80. If it is winter in the southern temperate zone, what season would it be in the northern temperate zone?	summer
81. REFER TO PANEL 11 You can see that the three zones have: ☐ different climates ☐ similar climates Which climatic zone is constantly cold, with a great deal of snow? ☐ polar ☐ temperate ☐ tropic Which climatic zone is constantly hot, with a heavy rainfall? ☐ polar ☐ temperate ☐ tropic Which climatic zone has temperatures that can be hot or cold? ☐ polar ☐ temperate ☐ tropic Which climatic zone has seasons? ☐ polar ☐ temperate ☐ tropic	different climates polar tropic temperate temperate

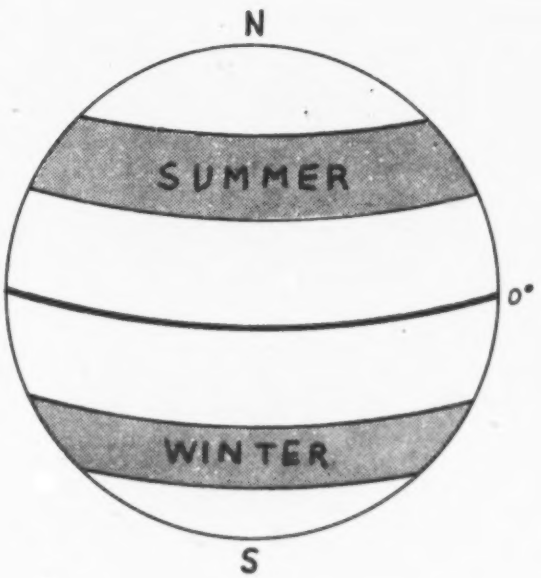
92

PANEL 11

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS IN THE THREE CLIMATIC ZONES

Name of Climate	Description
Polar	mostly covered with ice and snow
Temperate	there is a change of seasons; temperatures are colder during the winters and hotter during the summers
Tropical	usually hot and wet throughout the year; there is a lot of rainfall

78.



LOOK AT THE DIAGRAM ABOVE.

When it is winter in the southern temperate zone, what season is it in the northern temperate zone?

_____

summer

The seasons come at opposite times of the year in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

When it is spring in the southern temperate zone, what season is it in the northern temperate zone?

_____

fall

27.

REFER TO PANEL 8

Men need to raise animals and grow food in order to eat. Which area is the most suitable for man to live in?

- ☐ an area that has less than 10 inches of rainfall
- ☐ an area that has 10 to 80 inches of rainfall
- ☐ an area that has over 80 inches of rainfall

an area that has 10 to 80 . . .

Areas that have a range of 10 to 80 inches of rainfall are good for farming. Within that range, however, many things can be grown or raised.

For example, grasses and grains grow best in areas that have from 10 to 30 inches of rainfall. Since cattle and sheep eat grass, what area is most suitable for raising cattle?

- ☐ an area with 15 inches annual rainfall
- ☐ one with 35 inches annual rainfall

an area with 15 . . .

28.

Fruits and vegetables require more rainfall than grass. How much rainfall would make the best vegetable farm?

- ☐ 15 inches
- ☐ 50 inches

50 inches

29.

Suppose someone wanted to raise cattle. Which amount of rainfall would make the best grazing land?

- ☐ 6 inches of annual rainfall
- ☐ 17 inches of annual rainfall
- ☐ 49 inches of annual rainfall
- ☐ 88 inches of annual rainfall

17 inches of . . .

95

76.

The temperature changes in the temperate zone are a sign of marked seasonal differences.

CHECK the things below which are signs of seasonal differences:

- ☐ air
- ☐ animals
- ☐ flowers blooming
- ☐ leaves changing colors
- ☐ leaves falling off trees
- ☐ snow
- ☐ trees

flowers blooming
leaves changing colors
leaves falling off trees
snow

77.

The tropical zone has no snow, except at the tops of very high mountains. In the tropics there are flowers all year round. The temperature is the same all year around, although there is more rain for parts of the year.

In the tropics there are:

- ☐ great seasonal changes
- ☐ no seasonal changes
- ☐ small seasonal changes

small seasonal changes

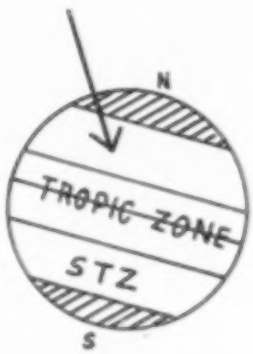
30. When the rainfall of an area is 10 to 80 inches, it is said to be <u>adequate</u> for growing crops and raising animals. Adequate in this context means: ☐ almost too much ☐ enough of what is needed ☐ measured in small amounts	enough of what . . .
31. FILL IN THE BLANKS. Use Panel 8, if you need to. An area has too much annual rainfall for growing crops if it gets more than _____ inches of rainfall during the year. An area has inadequate rainfall for growing crops and raising animals if it has less than _____ inches of annual rainfall.	80 10
32. PREVIEW FRAME You have learned that climate can be described in terms of temperature and rainfall. You have also learned how temperature and rainfall are measured. The following frames will teach you about some of the things that determine the average temperature of a place. The average temperature of an area can often be figured out or deduced if you know these three factors: 1. distance of the area from the equator 2. how near the area is to water 3. elevation or height of the land NO RESPONSE REQUIRED	GO ON TO THE NEXT FRAME

74.

The zones in between the tropic and polar zones are called the <u>temperate zones</u>.

On the map below, DRAW AN ARROW to the northern temperate zone.

WRITE <u>STZ</u> in the southern temperate zone.



75.

The tropical zone has about the same temperature all year long.

Temperatures in the temperate zones range from below 0° to above 100°.

Which zone can have extreme changes in temperature?

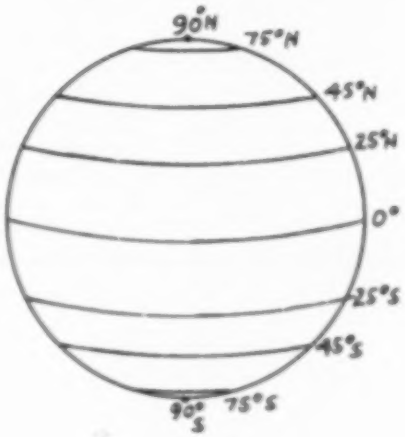
- ☐ temperate
- ☐ tropical

temperate

33.

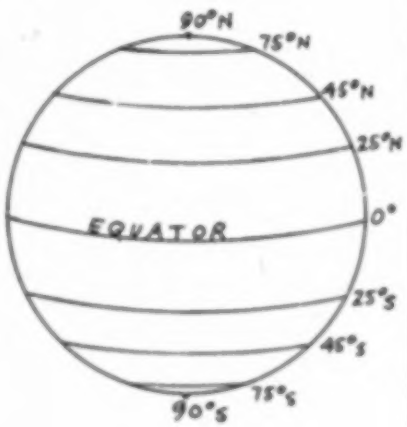
In the lesson on Map Reading Skills, you learned the meaning of latitude.

The Equator, you probably remember, is at 0° latitude. On the picture of the globe below, WRITE the word Equator on the correct line.



What is the latitude at the North Pole? _____

What is the latitude at the South Pole? _____



90°N (North)

90°S (South)

34.

As you travel from the Equator to the North Pole, the numbers of the latitude lines:

- ☐ get larger
- ☐ get smaller
- ☐ stay the same

get larger

72. 79 The land areas around the polar zones have: ☐ cold temperatures ☐ hot temperatures ☐ moderate temperatures The land areas in the tropic zones have: ☐ cold temperatures ☐ hot temperatures ☐ moderate temperatures	cold temperatures hot temperatures
73. Another word for moderate is temperate. Temperate means, therefore: ☐ cold ☐ extreme ☐ hot ☐ mild	mild

35. As you travel from the Equator to the South Pole, the numbers of the latitude lines ☐ get larger ☐ get smaller ☐ stay the same	get larger
36. In general, the further you get from the Equator, the colder the temperatures get. Anchorage, Alaska is at 62° north latitude. Athens, Greece is at 38° north latitude. Which city is further from the Equator? ☐ Anchorage ☐ Athens Which city is probably colder? ☐ Anchorage ☐ Athens	Anchorage Anchorage

70. 81

The earth is divided into climatic zones.

The climate zones that are darkened on the drawing below are called polar zones.

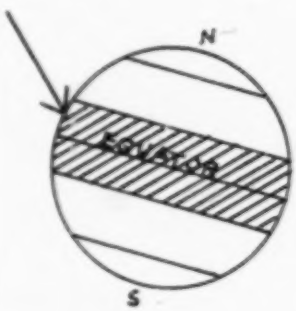
DRAW AN ARROW pointing to the northern polar zone.

CIRCLE the southern polar zone.

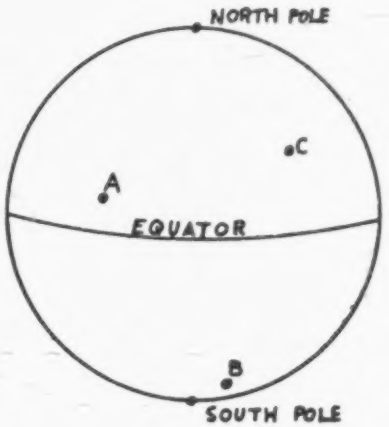
71.

There is one zone for the areas near the Equator. It is called the tropic zone.

DRAW AN ARROW pointing to the tropic zone on the map below:



37.



Whether you go north or south from the Equator, the temperatures get colder.

On the globe above, point A is at 23° N latitude. Point B is at 66° S latitude. Point C is at 35° N latitude

Which point is closest to the Equator?

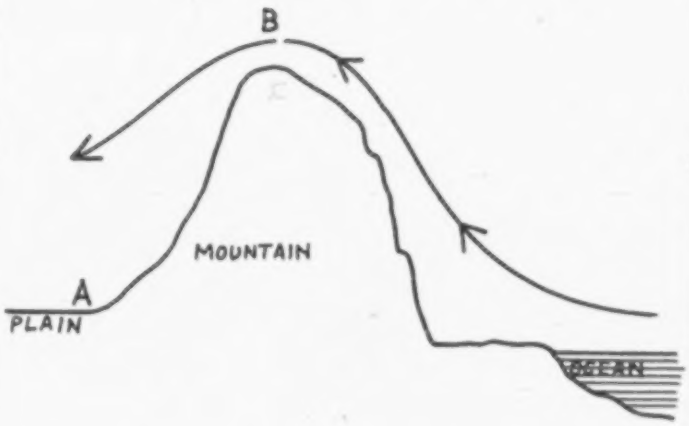
- ☐ Point A
- ☐ Point B
- ☐ Point C

Point A

Which point would probably be coldest?

- ☐ Point A
- ☐ Point B
- ☐ Point C

Point B

67.  The arrows in the diagram above show the direction of the wind. Which place would have less rainfall? ☐ A ☐ B	A
68. What happens to wind when it is forced to rise?	it loses water (or equivalent response)
69. INFORMATION FRAME You know that, in general, the farther away from the Equator a land area is, the lower its temperature is. The following frames will teach you in more detail about the climate of areas near the Equator and away from the Equator. NO RESPONSE REQUIRED	GO ON TO THE NEXT FRAME

38. Which of these cities would probably be the <u>coldest</u>? ☐ Havana, Cuba, at 23° north latitude ☐ Lima, Peru, at 13° south latitude ☐ Shanghai, China, at 31° north latitude ☐ Wellington, New Zealand, at 39° south latitude	Wellington, New Zealand. . .
39. Which city would probably be <u>hottest</u>? ☐ Buenos Aires, Argentina, at 35° south latitude ☐ Miami, Florida, at 26° north latitude ☐ Paris, France, at 48° north latitude ☐ Quito, Ecuador, at 2° south latitude	Quito, Ecuador at . . .
40. If you traveled from the Equator to the North Pole, the temperatures would: ☐ get colder ☐ get warmer ☐ stay the same If you traveled from the Equator to the South Pole, the temperatures would: ☐ get colder ☐ get warmer ☐ stay the same	get colder get colder
41. FILL IN THE BLANK: As you get further away from the Equator <u>in either direction</u>, the temperatures get _____.	colder, or lower

84

65. 85

In each pair below, CHECK the place that is likely to have the greater amount of rainfall:

- ☐ a town that gets winds blowing from the direction of the ocean
- ☐ a town that gets winds blowing from inland

a town that gets winds . . .

- ☐ a coastal town that gets breezes blowing from the water
- ☐ a coastal town that gets breezes blowing towards the water

. . . blowing from the water

- ☐ a coastal town getting breezes blowing towards the ocean
- ☐ an inland town getting breezes blowing from a large lake

an inland town getting . . .

66.

When a wind carrying a great deal of moisture (water) blows over mountains, it is forced to rise. As it does this, it releases its moisture, causing rain. Therefore, when this wind reaches the other side of the mountain, it has:

- ☐ the same amounit of moisture left
- ☐ very little moistture left

very little moisture left

42.

INFORMATION FRAME

The distance of an area from the Equator tells us something about its temperature. We also know something about the average temperature of an area when we know how far it is from a large body of water.

The examples in the following frames will show you how large bodies of water affect the temperature of an area.

NO RESPONSE REQUIRED

GO ON TO THE NEXT FRAME

63.

PREVIEW FRAME

So far, you have learned some of the factors that create temperature differences.

In the next few frames, you will learn why some regions have more rain than others.

First, though, let's consider what rain is, and what causes it.

Clouds are made up of tiny droplets of water. This water has risen from the water in oceans, lakes and ponds.

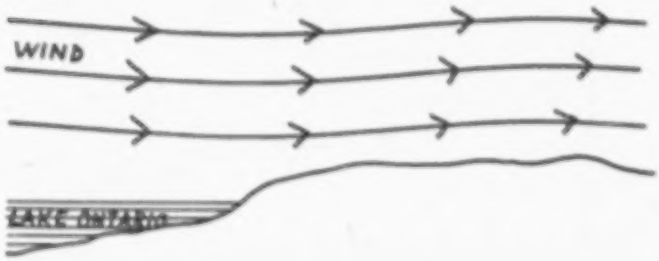
When a certain amount of water collects in a cloud, the water falls back to the earth. This is what makes rain.

NO RESPONSE REQUIRED

GO ON TO THE NEXT FRAME

64.

Clouds are moved along by winds. Winds that come from over large bodies of water carry moist (wet) clouds. Winds coming from inland areas are usually drier.



The wind in the diagram above is probably air that has:

- ☐ quite a bit of moisture
- ☐ very little moisture

quite a bit of moisture

43.

Inland means away from large bodies of water.

Next to the names of the cities shown below, MARK an I if the city is inland, or a C if the city is near a coast.

_____ Denver	I
_____ Miami	C
_____ Nashville	I
_____ New York	C
_____ New Orleans	C
_____ San Francisco	C
_____ St. Louis	I

89

62.

In general, the higher an area of land is, the colder its temperature is.

Which point on the diagram above will probably have the coldest temperature?

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C
- ☐ D

B

Which would probably be coldest?

- ☐ a 500' hill on the Equator
- ☐ a 3000' plateau at 35° north latitude
- ☐ a 5000' mountain on the Equator
- ☐ a 5000' mountain at 66° south latitude

a 5000' mountain at 66° . . .

What different features of a land area tell you about its temperature?

- ☐ altitude
- ☐ distance from the Equator
- ☐ distance from the Prime Meridian
- ☐ distance from a large body of water

altitude
distance from the Equator

distance from a large . . .

44. San Diego is located in Southern California, next to the Pacific Ocean. San Diego is in: ☐ a coastal area ☐ an inland area The average temperature in San Diego is 63°. The temperature range is from 55° to 72°. In other words: ☐ San Diego has extreme temperatures, ranging from very hot to very cold ☐ San Diego has moderate temperatures which change very little	a coastal area San Diego has moderate. . .
45. Omaha, Nebraska is not located near any large body of water. Omaha is in: ☐ a coastal area ☐ an inland area The average temperature in Omaha is 49°. The temperature range is from 21° to 77°. In other words: ☐ Omaha has more extreme temperatures than San Diego ☐ Omaha has more moderate temperatures than San Diego	an inland area Omaha has more extreme. . .

58. 96 The altitude of a mountain is its: ☐ distance from the Equator ☐ elevation or height ☐ temperature	elevation or height
59. At sea level there is: ☐ an altitude of 150 feet ☐ an altitude of 10 feet ☐ an altitude of 0 feet	an altitude of 0 feet
60. Sea level is used as a reference when measuring: ☐ altitude ☐ distance ☐ temperature	altitude
61. 200' means 200 feet. Which of these is closest to sea level? ☐ a 2000' mountain ☐ a 4500' mountain ☐ a 400' hill	a 400' hill

46.

Omaha, an inland region, has more extreme seasonal temperatures than Seattle, a coastal region. This is also true of temperature changes between day and night.

For <u>each</u> of the following statements, WRITE the letter <u>O</u> if it would be true of Omaha, or the letter <u>S</u> if it would be true of Seattle:

_____ It usually cools off quite a bit at night. O

_____ The nights are not much cooler than the days. S

_____ The winters are a great deal colder than the summers. O

_____ There is not a very great difference between summer temperatures and winter temperatures. S

47.

The comparison we made between Omaha and Seattle is true for most inland and coastal areas. In general, then, you know that:

☐ coastal regions are colder than inland regions

☐ inland regions have greater differences in seasonal temperatures — inland regions. . .

☐ inland regions have greater temperature changes between day and night — inland regions . . .

93

55.

REFER TO PANEL 9

MARK each of the following land areas with an A if they are above sea level, or a B if they are below sea level.

_____ the basin	B
_____ the hill	A
_____ the mountain	A
_____ the plateau	A

56.

Panel 9 shows that:

- ☐ all land is much higher than sea level
- ☐ some land is higher than sea level
- ☐ some land is lower than sea level

some land is higher. . .
some land is lower. . .

57.

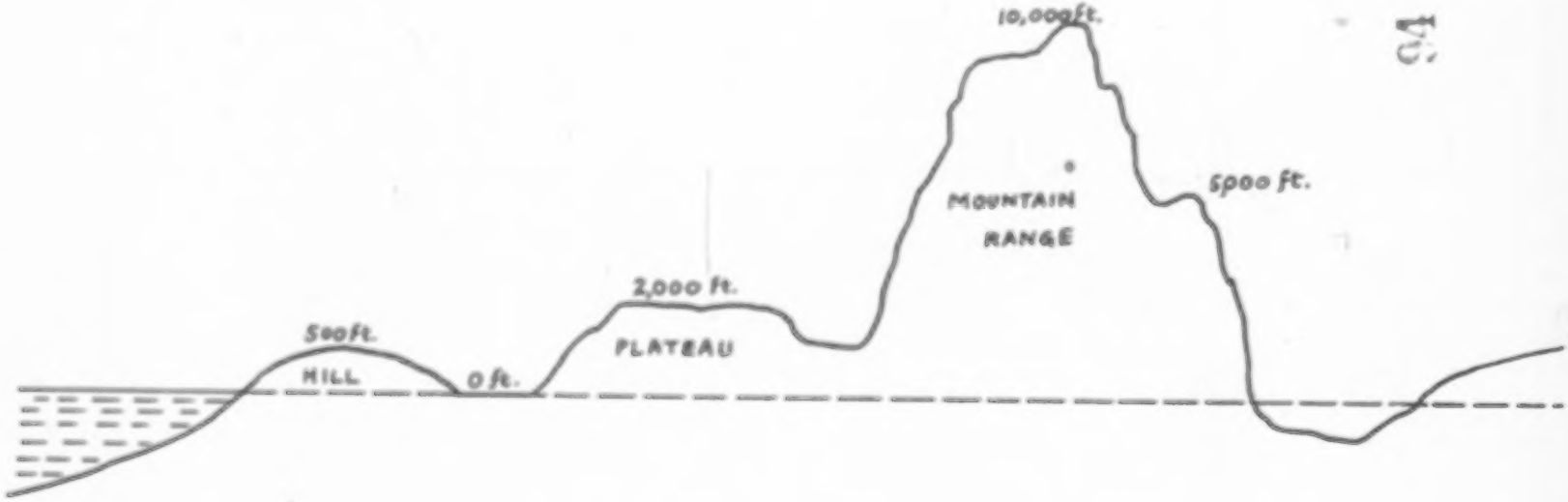
REFER TO PANEL 10

We usually measure the height of land in feet. And when we speak of the height of land, we use the words altitude or elevation.

The altitude, or elevation, of the top of the mountain range is 10,000 feet.

What is the elevation of the hill? _____ 500 feet

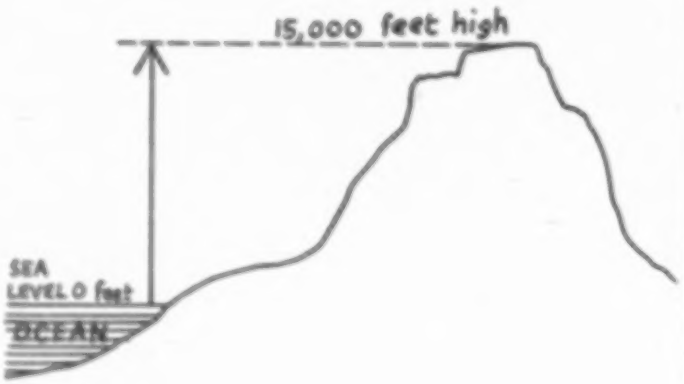
A plateau is a high, level land area. What is the altitude of the plateau in this drawing? _____ 2000 feet



PANEL 10 - ALTITUDE OF DIFFERENT LAND AREAS

53.

When we measure the height of land anywhere on the earth, we always start at the level of the sea and measure straight up.



This mountain is 15,000 feet high. This means that it is 15,000 feet above the level of:

- ☐ the bottom of the mountain
- ☐ the earth
- ☐ the sea

the sea

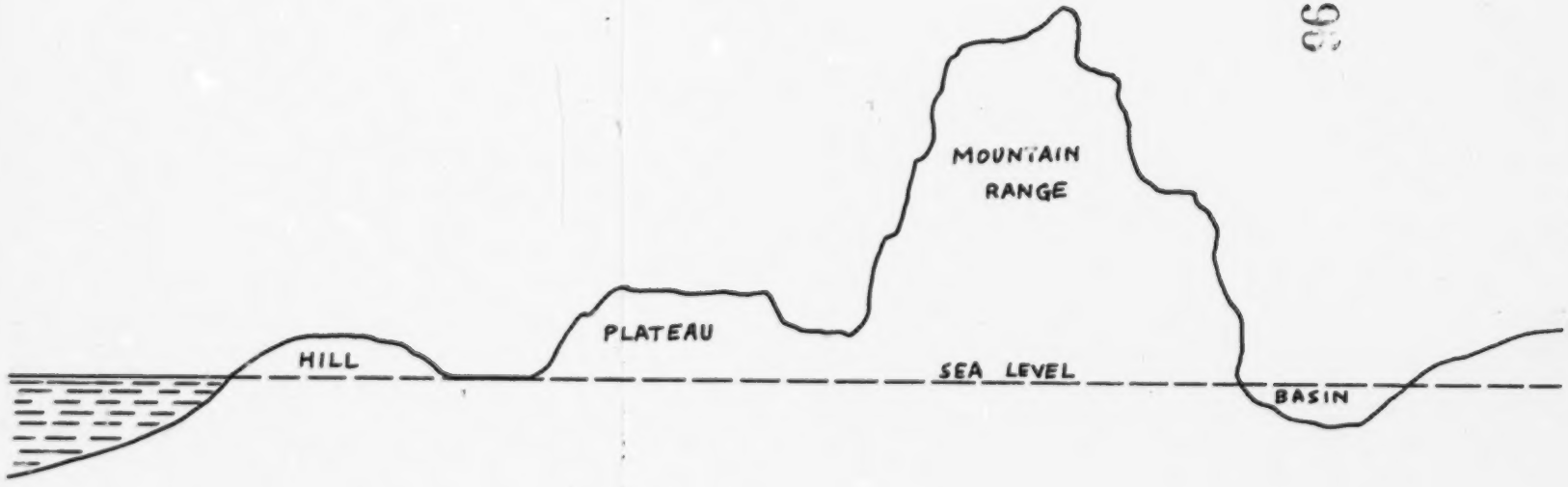
54. REFER TO PANEL 9

This diagram shows you how sea level relates to different types of land areas.

The dotted line in the drawing represents:

- ☐ average height of mountains
- ☐ sea level

sea level



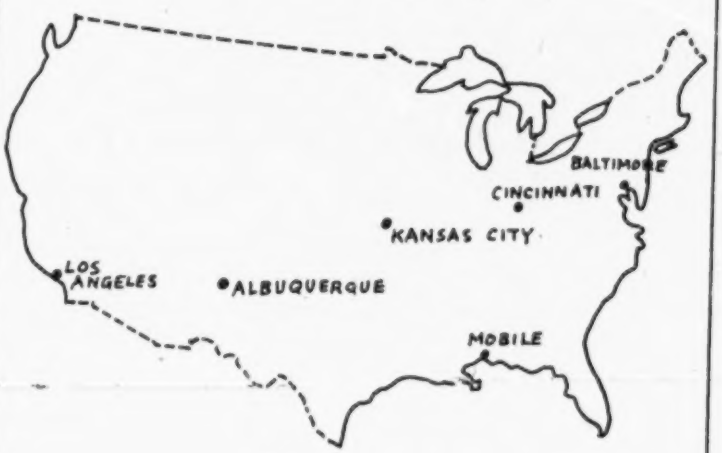
PANEL 9 - DIAGRAM OF SEA LEVEL

51. Changes in temperature are more moderate in areas that are: ☐ near large bodies of water ☐ some distance from large bodies of water	near large . . .
52. MARK each of the following descriptions with an I if they are likely to be inland or a W if they are probably near water. _____ Gibbsville has very warm summers, and quite severe winters, with an average of 100 inches of snow yearly. _____ Larktown has summers with temperatures in the 80's during the day, but it always cools off at night at least twenty degrees. _____ Martinsburg's "winter" consists of a rainy season with mild temperatures, not much cooler than its summer temperatures. _____ San Alto has mild temperatures all year round, ranging from 60° to 70°.	I I W W

48.

Inland areas have a greater range of temperatures from season to season, and from day to night, than coastal regions.

For each of the cities indicated on the map below, indicate whether it would have a moderate or extreme temperature range by writing either M or E next to the name of each city.



Albuquerque	E
Baltimore	M
Cincinnati	E
Kansas City	E
Los Angeles	M
Mobile	M

49.

Temperatures near large bodies of water do not change as quickly, or as much, as temperatures around inland areas.

MATCH the following:

A. Norfolk, Virginia, on the Atlantic coast	1. _____	annual temperature range of 22° - 92°	1. B
B. Wichita, Kansas, located in the center of the United States	2. _____	annual temperature range of 32° - 88°	2. A

50.

The temperature of land changes more quickly than the temperature of water. Therefore, the air over inland areas has a greater temperature range than the air over or near large bodies of water.

This means that:

- ☐ coastal regions have more moderate temperature ranges than inland regions
- ☐ inland regions have more moderate temperature ranges than coastal regions

coastal regions have . . .

PM 431 - 5

ADVANCED GENERAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

A HIGH SCHOOL SELF-STUDY PROGRAM

STUDYING MAN AND THE NATURAL WORLD
LEVEL: I
UNIT: 2
LESSON: 3

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, JOB CORPS
NOVEMBER 1969

150

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, JOB CORPS
NOVEMBER 1969

3. Many people in Great Britain make their living by mining coal, for coal is the most important mineral there. The main coal fields are in the Scottish Lowlands, in northeastern and central England, and in Wales. Iron ore, tin, lead, copper, and zinc are mined, but there is not enough produced to meet the needs of British industry. There are also large deposits of clay, which is used to make chinaware, pottery, and chemicals.

Which subject would best cover this kind of information?

a. ☐ anthropology or sociology

b. ☐ economic geography

c. ☐ political geography

d. ☐ psychology

4. Suppose one of your friends told you about a study which showed that 80 percent of the soldiers in a battle never even fired their guns. He said that the men who did the study gathered all the guns used in a Viet Nam battle, and found that most of them had not been used. You asked your friend WHY the men hadn't fired their guns -- was it because they were afraid, or because they were rebelling against their leaders, or because they didn't believe in killing? Your friend didn't remember what the study said about the reasons for the men's behavior.

If you wanted to find out the answer to your question by reading about the study yourself, which type of textbook would you look in?

A textbook on:

a. ☐ economic geography

b. ☐ human biology

c. ☐ physical geography

d. ☐ social psychology

Time completed _____

WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED THIS TEST, WRITE DOWN THE TIME. THEN TAKE THE LESSON TO YOUR INSTRUCTOR OR HIS ASSISTANT FOR CHECKING. WAIT UNTIL THE LESSON IS APPROVED BEFORE GOING ON TO THE NEXT LESSON.

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1970 O - 369-812

1.

Most men and animals live in a certain place.

For example, which of these are places where a fish might live?

- ☐ in a cage
- ☐ in a fish bowl
- ☐ in a lake
- ☐ in the ocean
- ☐ in a paper box
- ☐ in a river

in a fish bowl
in a lake
in the ocean

in a river

2.

The place where a person or an animal lives is called his environment. Everything around the person or the animal is part of his environment.

Suppose a fish lives in a large lake. WRITE the word environment next to each of the things below that might be part of its environment.

airplanes _____

boats _____

cars _____

other fish _____

seaweed _____

water _____

environment

environment

environment

environment

104

1. WRITE an N next to the things that are part of man's natural environment. WRITE an A next to the things that are part of man's artificial environment.

   1. _____ a dance
   2. _____ music
   3. _____ rain
   4. _____ religion
   5. _____ tools

2.

economics
physical geography
political geography
psychology
sociology

Above are the names of five subjects that study man and his world. WRITE in the subject(s) which would best deal with each of the following:

1. the capital cities of states in the United States _____
2. how much of their salary Americans spend for food _____
3. minority groups in New York City _____
4. mountains in South America _____
5. what makes people get angry _____

3. Crocodiles live in swamps -- that is, in warm areas where the land is very wet. Crocodiles live partly in the shallow water, and partly on the muddy land around the water, but they never go very far from the swamp. Which of these things are part of a crocodile's environment? ☐ camels ☐ elevators ☐ fish ☐ mud ☐ plants ☐ snow ☐ water	fish mud plants water
4. A man's surroundings make up his environment. People who live in different places have different environments. Is your environment the same as the environment of someone living in China? ☐ no ☐ yes	no
5. Is your environment the same as the environment of your Job Corps Advisor? ☐ no ☐ yes	yes

MASTERY TEST

Time started _____

6. Even though total environments may be different, some parts of man's environment are the same, no matter where he lives. For example, air, food, and water are all part of every person's _____	environment
7. <u>Environment</u> means: ☐ food ☐ man ☐ surroundings ☐ water	surroundings
8. Everything that is around a person is called his _____	environment
9. All of the things listed below are probably part of your environment. CHECK the things that man has made himself: ☐ air ☐ bicycles ☐ corn ☐ dogs ☐ hats ☐ nails ☐ trees ☐ umbrellas	bicycles hats nails umbrellas

ENVIRONMENT	the place where a person or animal lives and the surroundings in which they live
MAN-MADE ENVIRONMENT	those things in the environment made by people EXAMPLE: houses, trains
ARTIFICIAL ENVIRONMENT	same as man-made environment
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	those things in the environment not made by man EXAMPLE: animals, trees, birds
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY	the study of man's natural environment
PHYSICAL MAP	a map of a region showing such things as rainfall, elevation, land and water, etc.
POLITICAL MAP	a map showing such things as the dividing lines of different cities, countries, states, etc.
ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY	the study of things relating to money -- how people make a living, how they get food, etc.
BIOLOGY	the study of plant and animal life
PSYCHOLOGY	how people and animals behave (or act) in different situations
SOCIOLOGY and ANTHROPOLOGY	how groups of people live and how they get along with each other

10.

Artificial is another word for "man-made."

Everything that man has made himself is part of what we call man's artificial environment.

PUT an A next to those things below that are part of man's artificial environment:

_____ bees

_____ books

_____ buildings

_____ furniture

_____ grass

_____ pills

_____ stones

books

buildings

furniture

pills

11.

Things that are not man-made, or artificial, are natural. Natural means "found in nature."

Which of these things are part of man's natural environment?

☐ bread
☐ flowers
☐ mountains
☐ pencils
☐ rivers
☐ television sets
☐ wind

flowers
mountains

rivers

wind

38.

Here are some more things that sociologists and anthropologists are interested in:

art, music, and poetry of different societies

the kinds of houses that different societies build

means of transportation in different societies

From these examples, it seems that sociologists and anthropologists also study:

- ☐ the artificial environment of different societies — the artificial environment . . .
- ☐ how man acts when he is alone
- ☐ what different societies do to make themselves more comfortable in their natural environment — what different societies do . . .
- ☐ what man's natural environment is like
- ☐ what the human body is like

39.

By now you have an idea how many subjects there are that study man and his world. You can see how much is known about ourselves and our world.

In the following lesson, you will learn some of the ways man uses his environment, both natural and artificial. You will see that because he creates such a complex (not simple) environment, he is different from any other animal.

Time completed _____

YOU HAVE NOW FINISHED THE FIRST PART OF THIS LESSON. WRITE DOWN THE TIME. THEN, AFTER YOU HAVE REVIEWED THE MAIN IDEAS IN THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY, TAKE THE MASTERY TEST AT THE END OF THE BOOKLET.

12. When man needs something that he cannot find in his natural environment, he usually figures out how to make what he needs. For example, suppose you lived in a place where the soil wasn't good enough for growing grass. You would probably buy some fertilizer to add to the soil. FILL IN THE BLANKS below using these words: artificial natural 1. Soil is part of man's _____ environment. 2. Fertilizer is part of man's _____ environment. 3. Grass is part of man's _____ environment.	 1. natural 2. artificial 3. natural
13. It is late in the afternoon. You are sitting in front of a window, reading a book. You keep reading for hours. About six o'clock, the sun sets, and it gets too dark to read. But you want to finish the book. So you turn on a lamp and keep reading. MATCH the following: A. artificial environment B. natural environment 1. _____ the window 2. _____ the book 3. _____ the sun 4. _____ the lamp	 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. A

36.

Sociology and anthropology are sciences that study how groups of people live.

A society is a group of people that live and work together.

Which of these groups are societies?

- ☐ an African tribe
- ☐ Eskimos
- ☐ Hopi Indians
- ☐ people with red hair
- ☐ school teachers
- ☐ women between 18 and 25

an African tribe
Eskimos
Hopi Indians

37.

Sociology and anthropology study the ways that different societies live. They also study how different societies get along with one another.

In which of these might a sociologist or anthropologist be interested?

- ☐ the growth of political parties in a democratic country and the relationship of politics to government
- ☐ how Puerto Rican people live in New York City slums

how Puerto Rican people . . .

- ☐ the length of the Nile River in Africa, and the shipping and trading that take place on the river
- ☐ tribal customs such as these: the king of the Baganda tribe in Uganda has hundreds of wives; his chiefs may have ten wives

tribal customs such as . . .

14.

LABEL each of the following with an N if it is part of man's natural environment, or with an A if it is part of man's artificial environment.

_____ a maple tree	N
_____ a mountain	N
_____ a river	N
_____ a school building	A
_____ the sky	N
_____ a tractor	A
_____ a typewriter	A

15.

When man studies his natural environment, he is studying physical geography.

Which of these things are connected with the study of physical geography?

- ☐ growing rose bushes
- ☐ lubricating a car
- ☐ making a radio
- ☐ predicting the weather
- ☐ raising sheep
- ☐ reading Chinese

growing rose bushes

predicting the weather
raising sheep

16.

Physical geography is the study of:

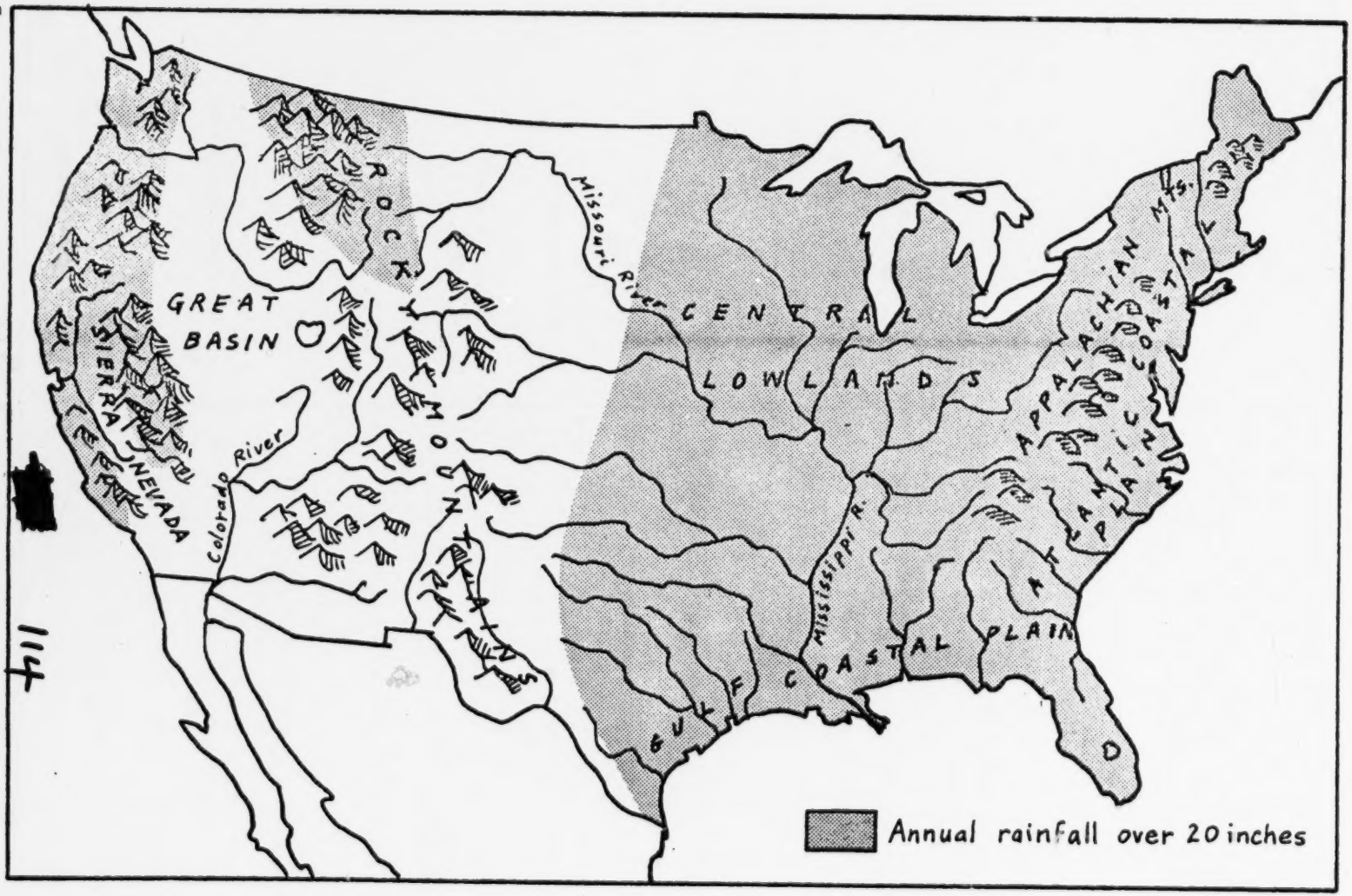
- ☐ man's artificial environment
- ☐ man's natural environment

man's natural environment

NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE

Turn to page 9 to find frame 17.

Turn to page 9.



PANEL 12 - PHYSICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

PANEL 13 - POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

34. Imagine that you are a fireman, and an alarm has just been turned in for a fire in a two-family house. Below is a list of some things that happen while you are at the scene of the fire. MARK each of them with a B if it is concerned with biology, or with a P if it is concerned with psychology. 1. _____ You begin to sweat from the heat of the fire. 2. _____ Your eyes begin to water because of the smoke. 3. _____ You feel a little afraid, since it is a serious fire. 4. _____ You decide to go inside the house, to see if there is anyone caught inside. 5. _____ Once you are inside the house, the smoke is so thick that you start to cough. 6. _____ After the fire is out, you relax, knowing you did a good job.	B B P P B P
35. PREVIEW FRAME So far you have learned two subjects that study man. Biology is often called the study of life. Psychology is usually called the study of behavior. But these subjects do not cover all there is to know about how man lives and acts. Man lives in groups. He is a social being. To know man completely we must study him in a social context as well as a biological and psychological one. The following frames will teach you about the subjects that study men in their social environment. NO RESPONSE REQUIRED	GO ON TO THE NEXT FRAME

17.

REFER TO PANEL 12 **(Page 7).**

The map in Panel 12 is called a physical map of the United States, because it shows the physical geography of the United States. Use the map to help you answer this question:

Which of the things listed below are part of the physical geography of the United States?

- ☐ annual rainfall
- ☐ California
- ☐ the central lowlands
- ☐ the Mississippi River
- ☐ the Rocky Mountains
- ☐ the Sierra Nevada Mountains
- ☐ Washington, D.C.

annual rainfall

the central lowlands
the Mississippi River
the Rocky Mountains
the Sierra Nevada . . .

18.

REFER TO PANEL 13 **(Page 8).**

Panel 13 is a political map of the United States. It shows the way the country is divided into states, and indicates where cities are.

The map also shows the boundaries between Canada, the United States and Mexico. Which line separates countries?

- ☐ ——————
- ☐ — — —
- ☐ ----------

— — —

Which line separates states?

- ☐ — — —
- ☐ ——————
- ☐ ----------

32.

Psychology studies how people and animals behave or act in different situations.

Which of these would a psychologist study?

- ☐ what baby monkeys do when they are raised without their mothers — what baby monkeys . . . .
- ☐ what people do when they are afraid — what people do when . . . .
- ☐ how men plan to explore outer space
- ☐ how rainfall affects soil
- ☐ how to vote
- ☐ the way a man acts when he's angry — the way a man acts . . . .
- ☐ the way caged animals behave — the way caged animals . . .

33.

Human psychology deals only with man -- how he acts and feels and thinks, and why he behaves the way he does.

Human psychology is the study of:

- ☐ man's behavior — man's behavior
- ☐ man's body
- ☐ man's environment
- ☐ man's government

19. Politics are related to running a government. Political geography studies the ways governments have divided land into countries and states. Which of the following would be on a map of the political geography of the world? ☐ Alabama ☐ altitude ☐ France ☐ Mexico ☐ mountain ranges ☐ sea level ☐ West Germany	Alabama France Mexico West Germany
20. In an earlier lesson, you studied climate. What kind of map would show climate conditions? ☐ physical map ☐ political map	physical map
21. Political geography involves the study of countries rather than natural conditions of the land. It studies: ☐ how governments work ☐ how land has been divided by government ☐ man's natural environment	how land has been . . .

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29.

Biology is the study of plant and animal life.

Which of the following would be studied by a biologist?

- ☐ how acorns grow into oak trees
- ☐ how cookies are baked
- ☐ how dogs give birth to puppies
- ☐ how fish breathe
- ☐ how the human heart works
- ☐ how radios work

how acorns grow into oak trees

how dogs give birth to puppies
how fish breathe
how the human heart works

30.

Human biology studies the human body.

Which of the following would be included in a study of human biology?

- ☐ how bees make honey
- ☐ how blood travels through man's body
- ☐ how governments work
- ☐ how human bodies grow
- ☐ how the human eye sees
- ☐ how man makes a living

how blood travels . . .

how human bodies grow
how the human eye sees

31.

Human biology is the study of:

- ☐ how man governs himself
- ☐ how man makes a living
- ☐ man's body and how it works
- ☐ plant and animal life

man's body and how it works

22. The capital city of a state is the city where the government offices are located. Which type of map would you look at to find the capital of Arizona? ☐ a physical geography map ☐ a political geography map	a political geography map
23. Physical geography is the study of: ☐ how governments divide land ☐ how governments work ☐ man's artificial environment ☐ man's natural environment	man's natural environment
24. MATCH the following: A. physical geography B. political geography 1. _____ studies the continents of the earth 2. _____ studies the countries of the earth 3. _____ studies how governments divide land 4. _____ studies the natural features of the earth's surface	1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A

PANEL 14 - ECONOMIC MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

25.

REFER TO PANEL 14

Panel 14 shows still another map of the United States. It shows how the land is used to grow crops.

CHECK the things below that are shown on the map:

- ☐ capital cities
- ☐ farming areas — farming areas
- ☐ state boundaries
- ☐ types of crops grown — types of crops grown

According to the map, which part of the United States is the main cotton growing region?

- ☐ the northeastern United States
- ☐ the northwestern United States
- ☐ the southeastern United States — the southeastern . . . .

The map shows some details about:

- ☐ the artificial environment of the United States
- ☐ the natural environment of the United States — the natural . . . .

26.

Economics is the study of money, and of how people make a living. Economic geography, then, is the study of:

- ☐ how governments work
- ☐ how man has divided continents into countries
- ☐ how man uses his natural environment to earn money — how man uses . . . .
- ☐ how money was invented

27. LABEL each of the following with an E if it would be studied under economic geography or a P if it would be studied under political geography. _____ which African countries are ruled by France _____ where the border between Spain and France is _____ what the capital of England is _____ what part of Europe has the most iron ore _____ what kinds of fruit are grown in Florida _____ how the people in Mexico earn a living _____ how many wheat farms there are in Nebraska	 P P P E E E E
28. PREVIEW FRAME So far, we have been talking about man's environment, and the different ways he uses and studies it. Now, let's study man himself. Our study of man can be divided into three areas: 1. how man's body works 2. how man acts and feels 3. how groups of people act You will learn about each of these areas, beginning with the study of how man's body works. NO RESPONSE REQUIRED	 GO ON TO THE NEXT FRAME

PM 431 - 6

ADVANCED GENERAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

A HIGH SCHOOL SELF-STUDY PROGRAM

MAN AND HIS CULTURE

LEVEL: I

UNIT: 2

LESSON: 4

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, JOB CORPS
NOVEMBER 1969

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, JOB CORPS
NOVEMBER 1969

1. Men and animals have many wants or desires. Some of these wants or desires are instinctive since they do not have to be learned. We are born with instinctive desires. The desire to eat and to reproduce are examples of instinct. Other desires are acquired. This means that many of our desires are learned; we are not born with them. Wanting to make money is an example of a learned or acquired desire. An instinctive desire is: ☐ learned ☐ natural The desire to make money is: ☐ learned ☐ natural An acquired desire is: ☐ learned ☐ natural	 natural learned learned
2. WRITE either acquired or instinctive in the blank spaces below: A learned behavior is _____. A natural desire is _____.	 acquired instinctive

3. In order to <u>satisfy</u> their desires, men and animals act or behave in many different ways. These ways can be either instinctive or acquired. A man may satisfy his desire to eat by grabbing food with his hands or he may use chopsticks. No one is born knowing how to use chopsticks. Using chopsticks is an example of: ☐ acquired behavior ☐ instinctive behavior ☐ learned behavior The desire to eat is an example of an: ☐ acquired desire ☐ instinctive desire	acquired behavior learned behavior instinctive desire
4. MARK the following <u>T</u> for true or <u>F</u> for false: _____ An acquired behavior is an instinct. _____ Acquired behavior is learned. _____ An instinct is acquired. _____ An instinct is an unlearned desire.	F T F T

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7. A primitive culture:

   a. ☐ lives primarily in an artificial environment

   b. ☐ lives primarily in a natural environment

8. Prehistoric men are always:

   a. ☐ preliterate

   b. ☐ primitive

9. Scientists who study man's cultures are called:

   a. ☐ anthropologists

   b. ☐ biologists

   c. ☐ psychologists

Time completed _____

WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED THIS TEST, WRITE DOWN THE TIME. THEN TAKE THE LESSON TO YOUR INSTRUCTOR OR HIS ASSISTANT FOR CHECKING. WAIT UNTIL THE LESSON IS APPROVED BEFORE GOING ON TO THE NEXT LESSON.

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5.

One way in which behavior is learned is by practice. Even if a man or animal has an instinct to do something, he might not learn to do it if he did not practice it at an early age.

If a baby is not taken out of his crib during his first year, his instinct to walk will not be developed and he will never learn to walk very well.

Babies learn to walk when:

- ☐ someone teaches them how to walk
- ☐ they practice walking
- ☐ they have an instinctive desire to walk

they practice walking
they have an instinctive . . .

If a man learns to speak Chinese, we know that he had:

- ☐ an instinct to learn to talk
- ☐ an instinct to speak Chinese
- ☐ practice in speaking Chinese

an instinct to learn . . .

practice in speaking . . .

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1. Culture is:

   a. ☐ acquired
   b. ☐ instinctive

2. Modifying, imitating, and practicing are ways of learning. Put an M, I, or P next to the example of these ways of learning.

   _____ adding your own step to a dance

   _____ combing your hair in the same style as your favorite pop singer

   _____ getting a basket by shooting from a new angle

   _____ going down the ski slope for the third time

   _____ learning a new dance by following your partner

   _____ repeating a word that you hear

   _____ writing a letter to someone.

3. Of imitating, practicing and modifying, which way of learning helps man invent things? _____

4. Which group is able to transmit information over more than one generation?

   a. ☐ animals
   b. ☐ man
   c. ☐ both man and animals

5. Culture is part of man's _____ environment.

6. Customs, objects, and beliefs are part of culture.

   An example of a custom is:

   a. ☐ building highways
   b. ☐ eating with forks

6.

How we learn is a complex question. But we can understand something about learning by looking at three simple ways in which we learn:

imitation
practice
modifying

Imitation means that you copy what someone else does as closely as you can.

Practice means that you try to do something many times so that you can be better at it. (The first time you put your foot on the clutch and shift into second gear, the car probably jerked. After shifting gears many times, though, you eventually learn to do it smoothly.)

Modifying means that you try to do what someone else does, except that you do it in a different way -- usually because you think your way is better.

LABEL the following with I (for imitation), M (for modifying) or P (for practice):

_____	You find that you can't sing a song so you keep trying until you can sing it.	P
_____	You hear someone sing a song and you sing it in a different way.	M
_____	You hear someone sing a song and you sing it exactly the way he did.	I
_____	You keep trying to hit a fence with a ball until you can hit it.	P
_____	You see someone throw a ball and you try to throw a ball in exactly the same way.	I
_____	You see someone throw a ball and you try to throw a ball further than he did by holding it differently.	M

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MASTERY TEST

Time started _____

7.

This is how babies first learn to talk:

A baby has the instinct to talk; and he will, at a certain age, make noises similar* to the sounds he hears people making around him.

This is an example of:

- ☐ imitation
- ☐ modification
- ☐ practice

imitation

He will keep making sounds until they sound more like the sounds he hears.

This is an example of _____.

practice

When he is a little older and has learned to say words the way he hears them said, he will try to make his own sentences, even if he has never heard those sentences before.

This is an example of _____.

modification

*Similar means like or the same as.

AN INSTINCTIVE DESIRE	a natural desire that was not learned
ACQUIRED BEHAVIOR	behavior that has been learned
WAYS OF ACQUIRING BEHAVIOR	1) imitation 2) practice 3) modifying
MODIFYING	trying to do what someone else does, but doing it differently than he does, usually in a better way
TRANSMITTING KNOWLEDGE	passing on what you know to other people
ACCUMULATING KNOWLEDGE	building up and adding to your knowledge
CULTURE	1) the artificial environment that man creates 2) ways of behaving 3) beliefs
BELIEF	an idea you agree with
CUSTOMS	the ways of behaving that are part of culture
PRIMITIVE CULTURE or PRIMITIVE SOCIETY	men who survive by using the natural environment and having a very simple artificial environment
CIVILIZED	using a very complicated artificial environment
PREHISTORY	the period before writing was invented
PRELITERATE	not able to read or write
ANTHROPOLOGY	the study of man as a physical being and social being

8.

People have always been interested in the differences between men and animals. A married couple who lived near a wildlife preserve did an experiment to find out more about these differences.

They picked out a young ape who was the same age as their baby. They observed the ape in his natural environment. All the ape had learned from its mother was how to peel bananas.

They took the baby ape away from his mother. They raised the ape and their baby together and treated them in the same way. The baby boy and the baby ape played together, ate together, and were given the same food, clothes, and teaching. They both made the same sounds when they wanted something.

In a month or two it was clear that the little ape learned some things faster. He could pick up a ball from the floor and put it on a table without any effort. The boy had to work hard to hold the ball. It kept slipping out of his hands. The ape could also move better. He climbed to the top of the ladder. The boy was afraid after the third rung.

However, as soon as the boy started to talk (not only to say what he wanted, but to describe things) at about 18 months, he left the ape far behind. The boy learned ways of acting and understood things that the ape could never learn. He learned how to sing along with the piano. He learned to describe how the ape looked and acted. The ape couldn't describe the boy.

Who could do more after a few months?

- ☐ the ape
- ☐ the boy
- ☐ they were both the same

the ape

Why did the boy eventually learn more than the ape?

- ☐ because the boy could make sounds
- ☐ because the boy learned to talk
- ☐ because the boy was stronger

because the boy learned . . .

22.

Anthropology is the science of man. The word comes from the Greek anthropos meaning "man," and logos meaning "word." Anthropology studies man as a physical being and a social being. It studies the past and the present and how changes take place. It studies different societies and their cultures.

PUT AN X next to all the things that an anthropologist might study:

- ☐ Eskimo tools
- ☐ geography
- ☐ how to build jet airplanes
- ☐ how to do mathematics
- ☐ how man differs from animals
- ☐ human evolution
- ☐ the Indian language
- ☐ mating customs in the Middle East
- ☐ mountains in France
- ☐ the religion of the Hopi Indians

Eskimo tools

how man differs from animals
human evolution
the Indian language
mating customs in the . . .

the religion of the . . .

Time completed _____

YOU HAVE NOW FINISHED THE FIRST PART OF THIS LESSON. WRITE DOWN THE TIME. THEN, AFTER YOU HAVE REVIEWED THE MAIN IDEAS IN THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY, TAKE THE MASTERY TEST AT THE END OF THE BOOKLET.

9.

When the family brought the ape back to the wildlife preserve where they had found him, he joined the other apes. He didn't teach the other apes what he had learned from the family. What he had learned wasn't necessary for survival in the forest. The apes didn't need to learn to eat from a plate in order to satisfy their desire to eat. The ape continued to teach his babies how to peel a banana. When the ape's babies grew up, they taught their babies how to peel bananas.

When the boy grew up and became a parent, he taught his children what his parents had taught him. He taught his children how to eat from plates. During the time he had grown up he had also learned how to shape a plate from clay. He taught that to his children. During their lives the boy's children also learned to make a plate from glass. They taught their children how to make plates from clay and from glass.

CHECK all the things that this experiment showed:

- ☐ Animals cannot learn anything at all.
- ☐ Animals learn but people can learn more.
- ☐ Animals learn more than people can.
- ☐ One very important difference between man and animals is that man can use language.

Animals learn but people . . .

One very important . . .

20. A baby learns to understand words and to talk by imitating the people around him. This means that he will learn to use the language that the people around him speak. American children learn to speak English, and French children learn to speak French. The way a child behaves, thinks, and believes also depends on his culture. If a Spanish baby is brought up in France by people who speak French he will learn to speak _____ _____. If an Eskimo baby were taken to Africa and brought up there, he would talk and think like an _____. If an American baby were taken to Alaska and raised by Eskimos, he would talk, act, and think like an _____.	French African Eskimo
21. If a child were brought up in China, he would learn to eat with chopsticks. If he were brought up in America, he would learn to eat with a knife, fork, and spoon. If a child were brought up in parts of Australia, he would be dressed in very little clothing. If he were brought up in certain tribes in East Africa, he would be covered from neck to ankle. This shows that people in different societies behave: ☐ in different ways ☐ in the same way Ways of behaving are part of culture. Culture is: ☐ learned or acquired ☐ instinctive or natural	in different ways learned or acquired

10.

Both animals and men learn, but only man learns by using words, by listening and by talking. When a man learns something he can pass it on to other men by talking. By using language to pass on what they know, people are transmitting knowledge.

Transmitting knowledge means:

- ☐ inventing something others can use
- ☐ passing something on to others
- ☐ practicing something he sees others do

passing something . . .

What is a way of learning that only man has?

- ☐ listening to words
- ☐ looking
- ☐ practicing

listening to words

Which of these are true?

- ☐ Animals and men transmit knowledge.
- ☐ Only man transmits knowledge.
- ☐ Only man transmits knowledge through language.

Animals and men . . .

. . . through language.

19.

Every society (group of people living and working together) has a culture. Everyone is born into a culture. But no one is born knowing his culture.

A child starts to learn his society's culture from his parents. When a small child learns words and learns to eat with a spoon he is learning his society's culture.

How does a person learn his culture?

- ☐ He is born knowing it.
- ☐ He learns from the people around him.
- ☐ It is transmitted to him through language.

He learns from the people . . .
It is transmitted to him . . .

MARK a T next to every statement that is true:

_____ Culture is instinctive.

_____ Culture is learned.

Culture is learned.

_____ Every person grows up in some culture.

Every person grows up in . . .

_____ Language is one way of transmitting culture.

Language is one way of . . .

_____ Man only has one culture.

_____ There are different cultures in the world.

There are different . . .

11.

The time that passes between the birth of a parent and a child is called a generation. The members of the same group, born within twenty years of one another, are in the same generation. The older generation (parents) teaches the younger generation (children).

Only man transmits knowledge over more than one generation. Only man knows the kind of world he lived in thousands of years ago. Animals don't even know the kind of world their parents grew up in. They don't know that their parents were once young. Animals only live in and know the present. They don't accumulate (build up and keep) knowledge over more than one generation.

Man's ability to speak and write language helps him accumulate knowledge and transmit it over more than one generation.

Only man:

- ☐ accumulates knowledge
- ☐ transmits knowledge

accumulates knowledge

An example of accumulated knowledge is:

- ☐ a history book
- ☐ a spider's web

a history book

Each human generation learns:

- ☐ only what the generation next to him knew
- ☐ what many generations before him knew

what many generations . . .

18.

Before man invented writing, he transmitted knowledge only in an oral (or spoken) form. A culture could not leave written records of its history for later generations to read.

Man lived millions of years on the earth before he invented writing. The period before writing is called prehistory. Men who lived in those times are called prehistoric men. Because they didn't know how to read or write they are called preliterate.

Prehistoric men are people who:

- ☐ lived a hundred years ago
- ☐ lived before history was written down

lived before . . .

Prehistory is the period:

- ☐ before men knew how to write
- ☐ before there was life on earth

before men knew how to write

When man was preliterate he:

- ☐ did not know how to read and write
- ☐ knew how to read and write

did not know . . .

12.

Many things in the world in which you live were created by man. As you know, we call these things parts of the artificial environment in which we live. An example of our artificial environment is the houses we build.

The artificial environment which man creates is part of his culture. Anything man makes is part of his culture. Man's culture is not part of his natural environment.

CHECK the examples of culture:

- ☐ arithmetic
- ☐ bird's nests
- ☐ churches
- ☐ drums
- ☐ pool tables
- ☐ ships
- ☐ snow
- ☐ shoes
- ☐ stars

arithmetic

churches
drums
pool tables
ships

shoes

13.

Wild animals must try to survive in the natural environment they are born to. Man, because he invents and creates an artificial environment, has a larger environment and thus a better chance of survival than wild animals.

Man usually lives in:

- ☐ only an artificial environment
- ☐ only a natural environment
- ☐ both an artificial and a natural environment

both an artificial and . . .

*Wild animals usually live in:

- ☐ only an artificial environment
- ☐ only a natural environment
- ☐ both an artificial and a natural environment

only a natural environment

*Animals may be trained in an artificial environment. Pets may live in a city home and wild animals may live in a zoo. After many years spent in man's environment, an animal is often unable to survive if he returns to his natural environment.

17.

Millions of years ago men were not born into an environment that was both natural and artificial. They were born into a natural environment only.

Men of those days acted more like animals than men as we know them. They did not know how to grow food. When they were hungry, they hunted wild animals and looked for plants to eat. They did not know how to build houses so they lived in caves that had been formed by rocks.

When men survive primarily* by using the natural environment, they are called primitive. Their culture is called a primitive culture or society. When men satisfy their desires by using and creating a very complicated artificial environment they are called civilized. Their culture is called a civilized culture or society.

A primitive culture:

- ☐ has a complicated artificial environment
- ☐ may have a simple artificial environment
- ☐ uses its natural environment for the most part

may have a simple . . .
uses its natural . . .

A civilized culture:

- ☐ does not use the natural environment
- ☐ has a very complicated artificial environment
- ☐ has a very simple artificial environment
- ☐ only uses the natural environment

has a very complicated . . .

*Primarily in this context means for the most part.

14.

Some of the things we can list as parts of culture are:

customs

man-made objects

beliefs

Customs are ways of behaving. Customs may include the <u>way</u> in which an object is made, although the object itself is <u>not</u> a custom.

A <u>belief</u> is an idea you agree with.

REFER to the above definitions and MATCH the following:

A. skyscraper

B. wearing a hat

C. the idea that the world is round

D. a lawn mower

E. tipping waitresses

F. getting married in a white dress

G. the thought that viruses cause disease

H. cooking meat in an oven

1. _____ custom

2. _____ object

3. _____ belief

1. B, E, F, H

2. A, D

3. C, G

15.

Man's artificial environment and culture do not remain the same over time. They change or evolve because man keeps discovering and inventing new things. Each generation builds on the culture that earlier generations have transmitted to them.

Each cultural product in the left column builds on an earlier invention of man.

MATCH the product with the invention that it was built upon:

A. space flight	1. _____ camera	1. B
B. movies	2. _____ rocket	2. A
C. printing	3. _____ wheel	3. D
D. motor	4. _____ writing	4. C

16.

Cars, jet planes, written language, elevators, telephones, supermarkets, and installment buying are all part of the American culture.

Which of the following are acquired behaviors that a man must have in order to function in the American culture?

- ☐ dance
- ☐ make correct change
- ☐ navigate a ship
- ☐ read signs
- ☐ write his name

make correct change

read signs
write his name

Man adapts to his culture by:

- ☐ instincts
- ☐ learning

learning

PM 431 - 7

ADVANCED GENERAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

A HIGH SCHOOL SELF-STUDY PROGRAM

READING FOR IMPLIED MEANINGS

LEVEL: I

UNIT: 2

LESSON: 5

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, JOB CORPS
NOVEMBER 1969

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, JOB CORPS
NOVEMBER 1969

1.

An easy way for you to improve your understanding of what you read is to learn that <u>each sentence has a meaning or thought</u>.

READ these sentences:

1. Ants are strong enough to carry pebbles many times their size.

2. Because ants are very strong, they can carry objects many times their size.

These two sentences are different, but the meaning or thought is the same.

CHECK the two sentences below that have the same thought.

- ☐ Just as dust sticks to a mop, pollen clings to a bee's body. — Just as dust . . .
- ☐ Pollen clings to a bee's hairy body just as dust clings to a shaggy mop. — Pollen clings to a bee's . . .
- ☐ Pollen clings to a bee when it enters a flower to gather a supply of honey.

2.

When reading, we usually do not read single sentences. We read paragraphs, or groups of sentences. To understand the meaning of a paragraph, you must find the <u>main thought</u>. READ the following paragraph:

> John H. Glenn was the first American to orbit in outer space. On February 20, 1962 he boarded his spaceship, Friendship 7, and at 9:47 A.M. blasted off the earth in an Atlas rocket.

What is the main thought in this paragraph?

- ☐ The Americans were the first to reach outer space.
- ☐ Friendship 7 took off at 9:47 A.M. on February 20, 1962.
- ☐ Glenn took off in an Atlas spacecraft.
- ☐ Glenn was the first American to rocket into outer space. — Glenn was the first . . .

3.

READ this paragraph:

> Men no longer do a rain dance in the hope that it will rain. Now they can drop chemicals on a cloud and make it rain. There have been experiments on changing the weather for several years. Recently, man has gone further than that. He is even trying to change the climate. For example, the Soviet Union has a plan for enlarging the Black Sea by many thousands of square miles. This will cause more rainfal'. Eventually, the climate of the area will change. Deserts will turn into grasslands.

A paragraph can contain many thoughts. But it should only have <u>one main thought</u>. What is the <u>main thought</u> in this paragraph?

- ☐ The Black Sea is being enlarged.
- ☐ Man can change weather and even climate.
- ☐ Man has a great deal of chemical knowledge.
- ☐ The Soviet Union is very advanced in climatology.

Man can change . . .

4.

You will find that some authors use a great many words to make one or two points. However, it is up to you to decide what the main points are. <u>A brief description of the main thought</u> of a paragraph is called a <u>summary</u>.

The summary of a paragraph is:

- ☐ the last sentence in a paragraph
- ☐ a paragraph with many words
- ☐ a short description of the main idea
- ☐ something you have to add up

a short description . . .

4. READ this paragraph:

> Years ago a traveller would go around the world to meet people from different lands. The purpose of travel agencies is to stop this. They are always thinking up new ways of isolating* tourists from the people who live in the country being visited. First they plan a tour that is supposed to save the tourist time. But, the tourist is rushed around from place to place and only sees the main roads. The tourist is sent on all kinds of guided bus rides that stop at restaurants serving American food and end up at lodgings where he meets his neighbors from Milwaukee.

What can you infer from this paragraph about the writer's attitude toward travel agencies?

a. ☐ Planned trips don't allow the tourists to really see the people that live in the countries they visit.

b. ☐ A travel agent helps tourists to get the most out of their travel.

c. ☐ When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

This author's attitude toward modern trends in travel arrangements can best be described as:

d. ☐ amused

e. ☐ resentful

f. ☐ strange

The passage implies that:

g. ☐ modern travel doesn't necessarily broaden a tourist's knowledge of foreign customs

h. ☐ tourists will always reject the service of travel agencies in the future

i. ☐ travel agencies have greatly improved travelling; they help tourists to save money

*Isolating means separating, keeping apart.

Time completed _____

WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED THIS TEST, WRITE DOWN THE TIME. THEN TAKE THE LESSON TO YOUR INSTRUCTOR OR HIS ASSISTANT FOR CHECKING. WAIT UNTIL THE LESSON IS APPROVED BEFORE GOING ON TO THE NEXT LESSON.

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5. VOCABULARY FRAME LOOK AT these three words: sum summary summarize What is the root of these words? _____ When you add two numbers, you get their sum. When you summarize a paragraph, you write a summary or a brief description of the main thought(s). Summarizing is not the same thing as adding. Summarizing refers to: ☐ finding a total ☐ finding the main idea	sum finding the main idea
6. READ the following story, then DECIDE which statement below is the best summary of it. Remember, lots of details are not always important in deciding what the main thought is. Many TV commercials insult our intelligence. No matter whether the product is toothpaste or aspirin, it's sure to have a "combination of medically proved and tested ingredients." Are we supposed to accept the word of water skiers or frugging dancers as proof of the quality of a soft drink? CHECK the statement that best summarizes what you just read: ☐ All commercials are simpleminded. ☐ Many TV advertisements are an insult to our intelligence. ☐ The medical profession has cornered the market.	Many TV advertisements . . .

2. The United States should be grateful to the early Portuguese sailors who, five centuries ago, began to explore unknown continents. Their explorations led to the discovery of the "New World". The first of these sailors was the Portuguese Prince Henry (1394 - 1460), better known as "the Navigator". As the father of maritime exploration, Prince Henry sent out expeditions of men who discovered what we know as the Gold Coast of Africa.

   The best summary of this paragraph is:

   a. ☐ America owes much to the Portuguese who laid the groundwork for the discovery of our country.

   b. ☐ Prince Henry was the father of maritime exploration.

   c. ☐ Portugal was the only country that made important discoveries in the new world.

3. READ this paragraph:

   Scientists learn a great deal about the huge animals that lived millions of years ago from clues they find in rocks. These clues are called fossils. There are many kinds of fossils. They may be footprints found in mud hardened to rock, or they may be bones or teeth found thousands of years after an animal has died.

   The best interpretation of this passage is that:

   a. ☐ a clue is a fossil

   b. ☐ mud becomes as hard as rock when it ages

   c. ☐ someday you may be a fossil

   d. ☐ we know much about early life on this earth from fossils

7. A writer does not always "spell out" his main thought. He may leave out facts and only hint at what happened. In other words, you may have to "read between the lines"; you may have to consider what the author is saying. This means that in order to understand the main thought(s), you often have to: ☐ read every fact, or if facts are missing look them up ☐ read for a general idea only, and ignore what few facts there are ☐ read the paragraph several times and figure out how the writer could make his point clearer ☐ think about what you read and figure out what it means	think about . . .
8. Thinking about what you read and deciding what it means is called <u>interpreting</u>. You <u>interpret</u> when you decide what's being said even though the paragraph doesn't tell you everything in detail. <u>Interpret</u> means to: ☐ figure out what's being said ☐ give a summary of what is being said ☐ leave out the details when summarizing	figure out what's . . .

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Directions: Read each paragraph carefully and answer the question or questions that follow it.

1. It is important to read carefully and to think about what you are reading. Often what the writer has in mind is not spelled out in complete detail. Also, a paragraph may have implications that are not clear on first reading. It is necessary to think about what is being said.

For example, read this paragraph. You saw this paragraph in your lesson, but read it again.

> "Too much of our taxpayers' money is being spent on the rehabilitation* of dope addicts. This is no way to solve the problem. Most of the people who spend time in rehabilitation centers go back to taking narcotics after they leave. This is a waste of the taxpayers' money. This money ought to be spent getting rid of the dope peddlers (sellers)."

When you think about what is being said here, you realize that the writer is concentrating on (paying attention to) one aspect of the addiction problem. What is it?

a. ☐ Drugs are available because of peddlers.

b. ☐ Many addicts steal and sometimes kill to get the money to buy more drugs.

c. ☐ Rehabilitation centers can only work with people while they are in the center. If the people go back to the same way of life, the cure may not last.

d. ☐ Some people have emotional problems that lead them into taking drugs.

The implication of a paragraph that concentrates on only one side of the problem is that the writer:

e. ☐ has carefully explained all the problems related to drug addiction

f. ☐ has not explained all the problems related to drug addiction

g. ☐ is right in his ideas because the only problem is supplying people with drugs

*Rehabilitation means to cure, to bring a person back to a healthy state so that he no longer wants or needs drugs.

9. VOCABULARY FRAME In the United Nations many <u>interpreters</u> are employed. They translate the language of a speaker, who might be German, into many languages such as English, French, and Spanish. They are not <u>interpreting</u> in the sense we are discussing. When we talk about interpreting paragraphs, we mean deciding what the paragraph means. Each person interprets reading material slightly differently. We each have our own <u>interpretation</u>. NO RESPONSE REQUIRED	GO ON TO THE NEXT FRAME
10. READ the following paragraph: Arthur saw a wallet under a bench in the subway. He picked it up, found a business card with the name and address of the owner, and then returned the wallet to him. How would you interpret Arthur's actions? His behavior shows that he is: ☐ eager for a reward ☐ honest ☐ popular ☐ wise	honest

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MASTERY TEST

Time started _____

11.

In this lesson we are concerned with interpreting paragraphs. But, remember that things can be interpreted in many ways. For example, if your boss didn't smile at you, you might interpret that as a sign of anger. Someone else might interpret it as a sign that the boss wasn't feeling well.

Which of the following situations involve <u>interpretation</u>? Remember, interpreting is deciding what something means.

- ☐ Harry hears on the radio that the New York Jets have won a football game.
- ☐ Mr. Harrison walked around the school corridors with a box of Kleenex, so Bob thought he must have a bad cold.
- ☐ Ted told Jim that if he didn't pay him the $5.00 he owed him, he'd beat him up.
- ☐ When the old man said, "I hate all Republicans," Charles decided the man was prejudiced.

Mr. Harrison . . .

When the old man . . .

12.

When reading stories, you often interpret things about a character (person). For example, READ this opening of a story:

> It was a longer bike ride than Martin had thought. His side ached. "Only a mile more," he thought as he slowly pumped the wheels.

According to these statements, Martin was:

- ☐ confident and relaxed
- ☐ excited to be winning
- ☐ ready to keel over
- ☐ tired and in pain

tired and in pain

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PARAGRAPH	a group of sentences that belong together
SUMMARY OF A PARAGRAPH	a brief description of the main thought of an entire paragraph
INTERPRET	to figure out what is being said
INFERENCE	a guess as to what is meant EXAMPLE: He didn't say he was sick, but I inferred that he was sick from the way he sounded.
IMPLY	to say something indirectly

13.

Often you make interpretations from knowledge you gained somewhere else. READ this sentence:

> The Pan-American Union was organized to promote acquaintance and friendly relations between the United States and Latin American countries. (Latin American refers to all Western Hemisphere countries south of the United States.)

Which of the following could belong to the Pan-American Union?

- ☐ Brazil
- ☐ Canada
- ☐ China
- ☐ England
- ☐ Mexico
- ☐ United States

Brazil

Mexico
United States

14.

READ the following paragraph:

> During the 16th century many artists in Italy created paintings and statues, but only one individual truly stands out. Michelangelo was driven by an internal (inside) force to create works of art far above the ordinary. His monumental efforts are reflected in his creations. In the emotional faces of his sculpture and painting, one can see his drive revealed.

How would you interpret the author's attitude toward Michelangelo?

- ☐ He dislikes artists because they don't make an effort to improve society.
- ☐ He thinks Michelangelo was a magician.
- ☐ He uses Michelangelo as an example of an outstanding artist.

He uses Michelangelo . . .

29.

Sometimes what a person writes implies how he feels about other things. For example, if a person said that he did not believe in public education, he would be implying that education was something everyone should buy, or pay for.

READ this statement and decide what it implies about the writer's attitude (how he feels).

> "It's dangerous to change the weather and the climate. We do not know enough about how such changes will affect the earth. What may seem good for one area may be bad for another. If you change a grassland into a vegetable farm, where will the cattle in that area be raised? Before we tinker with our natural environment, we should be very sure of what we are doing."

The implication of this statement is that the writer believes:

- ☐ changes in climate and weather may be harmful
- ☐ changing climate and weather will improve the earth's surface
- ☐ man should never meddle (fool) with his natural environment
- ☐ it's easy to figure out what will happen when you change the weather

changes in climate . . .

30.

You have learned how to read paragraphs for meanings that may not always be there in exact words. The implication of this lesson is this: it is necessary to READ VERY CAREFULLY.

As you continue with these lessons, try to remember to read carefully. Think about what you read, and figure out its meaning.

Time completed _____

YOU HAVE NOW FINISHED THE FIRST PART OF THIS LESSON. WRITE DOWN THE TIME. THEN, AFTER YOU HAVE REVIEWED THE MAIN IDEAS IN THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY, TAKE THE MASTERY TEST AT THE END OF THE BOOKLET.

15.

Many things you read try to convince you of something. First you must accurately interpret what is being said in order to know whether you agree or disagree. READ this paragraph:

> Many people think that only older men who have a great deal of experience should hold public office. These people lose sight of an important fact. Many of the founding fathers of our country were comparatively young men. Today more than ever our country needs young, idealistic* politicians.

The best interpretation of what this author believes is that:

- ☐ only experienced men should hold public office
- ☐ only idealistic men should hold public office
- ☐ younger men can and should take part in politics
- ☐ young people don't like politics

younger men can and . . .

*Idealistic in this context means working for beliefs and ideals rather than power or money.

27.

READ the following paragraph:

Congressman A says,

"Too much of our taxpayers' money is spent on the rehabilitation* of dope addicts. This is no way to solve the problem. Most of the people who spend time in rehabilitation centers go back to taking narcotics after they leave. This is a waste of the taxpayers' money. This money ought to be spent getting rid of the dope peddlers (sellers)."

Imply means to say something indirectly, to suggest. Congressman A implies that the way to solve the problem of dope addiction is to:

- ☐ create more rehabilitation centers
- ☐ eliminate the source of dope
- ☐ put dope addicts in jail
- ☐ tax dope peddlers

*Rehabilitation in this context means bringing back to health, to the point where the addict no longer needs or wants narcotics.

eliminate the source . . .

28.

READ this paragraph:

The Englishmen of the 16th Century were inspired by Queen Elizabeth. This energetic woman brought political unity to the country. During her reign, Shakespeare wrote his great plays, explorers sailed the globe, and England became foremost (first) on the sea.

This writer implies that the main cause of England's progress in the 16th Century was:

- ☐ the efforts of opposing factions (groups) who either liked or hated the Queen
- ☐ the popularity of Shakespeare's plays throughout the world
- ☐ the publicity explorers gave England during their many trips
- ☐ the unity of the people based on their love of Queen Elizabeth

the unity of the people . . .

16.

The more I travel, the more I believe that "travel is broadening." How can a person really understand the Chinese without meeting them face-to-face? How can a person fully comprehend the problems of India without seeing the streets and beggars of Bombay? How can a person know the attitudes of the French without discussing things with the Frenchmen themselves?

What is the best interpretation of "travel is broadening"?

- ☐ It can be dangerous, and requires learning many new languages.
- ☐ It helps a person understand more about the people and problems of the world.
- ☐ It makes many problems for the person who is travelling.

Comprehend means:

- ☐ have wise attitudes
- ☐ know with understanding
- ☐ solve problems quickly

It helps a person . . .

know with understanding

25.

For hundreds of years, the great forests of our country protected the soil. The roots of trees grew deep into the earth, holding down the soil and allowing it to absorb rain. When men began to cut down trees for lumber, they did so without foresight (looking ahead). Lumberjacks often chopped down all the trees in an area. Without sufficient trees to protect the land, valuable soil was eroded (washed away) by the rains.

You can infer that:

- ☐ good soil is not necessary for growing trees
- ☐ soil erosion can be stopped by planting trees
- ☐ trees should be cut down all at once to make lumbering easier

soil erosion . . .

26.

You are able to infer things from paragraphs because writers often imply these things. Imply means to say something indirectly.

For example:

Mary had a great deal of make-up and rouge on one day. Steve turned to her and said, "I like a natural look on a girl."

In a polite way, Steve's statement implies that he thought:

- ☐ Mary had overdone it
- ☐ Mary looked beautiful
- ☐ Mary used make-up well

Mary had overdone it

Imply means:

- ☐ to guess
- ☐ to hint or suggest
- ☐ to state directly

to hint or suggest

17.

Sometimes a writer does not state a fact directly but you can guess it from what is written. For example, READ the following:

> The policeman wrote this down on his daily report. "Until today, we have never had a fatal (causing death) accident on Highway 201."

You know from reading this that <u>for the first time</u> someone died of an accident on Highway 201 because the phrase, "<u>until today, we have never</u>," tells you that it was the first time it happened.

READ this and UNDERLINE the words that tell you that snow in Florida is very unusual.

> "Yes, Miami is in the temperate zone, but that's no reason for the city to have a snowstorm. After all, Florida is very close to the tropic zone."

<u>very close to the tropic zone.</u>

18.

<u>If</u> you know that tropical weather is hot and rainy, <u>then</u> you can conclude that snow in an area close to the tropics is extremely unusual.

You can <u>infer</u> that snowstorms are very unusual because you know that tropical weather is hot.

<u>Infer</u> means:

- ☐ to be absolutely sure of the meaning
- ☐ to fail to understand the meaning
- ☐ to guess the meaning

to guess the meaning

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23.

READ this paragraph:

> The calm of the night was broken as the squeal of brakes signalled that a car was stopping quickly. Sergeant Hale and Lieutenant Arthurs rushed into a dark office. An open safe was in the corner.

You can infer that Sergeant Hale and Lieutenant Arthurs:

- ☐ were in a hurry
- ☐ were not in a hurry

were in a hurry

What crime was committed?

- ☐ A fire had started.
- ☐ Jewels had been stolen.
- ☐ A safe had been robbed.
- ☐ A store had been looted.

A safe had been robbed.

24.

READ this sentence:

> Doctors have declared (said) that the best cigarettes to smoke are ones that are low in tar and nicotine.

You can infer from this sentence that:

- ☐ doctors don't smoke at all
- ☐ most cigarettes contain vitamins
- ☐ some cigarettes have more tar and nicotine than others ▸

some cigarettes have . . .

- ☐ tar and nicotine may be bad for one's health

tar and nicotine may . . .

19.

READ this paragraph:

> Paul, perched on the edge of the bench, had an eager expression on his face as he watched the second half of the football game.

This sentence doesn't say Paul was excited. It doesn't say he was bored. However, you can <u>infer</u> from the sentence that Paul was:

- ☐ annoyed
- ☐ happy, but tired
- ☐ interested in the game
- ☐ sad and uninterested

interested in the game

What phrase(s) give you the idea that Paul was interested?

- ☐ an eager expression
- ☐ perched on the edge of the bench
- ☐ the second half of the game

an eager expression
perched on the edge . . .

20.

When you infer something from what you've read, you make an <u>inference</u>.

You know the meaning of <u>infer</u>. What is the meaning of <u>inference</u>?

- ☐ It is a good guess based on information given.
- ☐ It is a summary of the facts stated in a paragraph.
- ☐ It is a person's ideas on a subject.

It is a good guess . . .

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21.

Frequently you can infer the general feeling or mood by a few words or a sentence.

READ this beginning paragraph of a story:

> That weekend at the beach was wonderful. We sunned all day and had a clambake under the stars at night. As I looked into the brilliant sky, I was unaware that our plans for tomorrow would lead to a tragedy that would follow me throughout my life.

You can infer that the mood of this story will be:

- ☐ frightening
- ☐ happy
- ☐ sad

sad

22.

Can you infer the time of day from the clues in this sentence?

> A thick, heavy fog fell over the house, hiding the moon and the stars, and covering over the lights from the windows.

It was:

- ☐ dawn
- ☐ day
- ☐ night
- ☐ noon

night

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